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NOTES ON SITES OF HURON VILLAGES

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NOTES

ON

Sites of Huron Villages

IN THE

Township of Oro (Simcoe County)

BY

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NOTES ON SITES OF HURON VILLAGES IN THE TOWNSHIP OF ORO, SIMCOE COUNTY ONTARIO

By Andrew F Hunter, M.A.

The township report submitted herewith is the fourth in a series intended to cover the district once occupied by the Hurons, the townships of Tiny Tay and Medonte having successively formed the subjects of preceding reports. When collected they form a connected story of some portion of the remains of this remarkable nation of aborigines, unique in mortuary practices, agricultural methods myths and other characteristics. There is every reason to believe that the other townships in the Province possess an interest for the archaeologist equal to those townships of the Hurons. There are more than 500 organized townships in Ontario, and each promises work enough for the entire time of a skilled archaeologist without his going beyond its bounds. The large amount of early historical literature however (including the narratives of Champlain Sagard Brebeuf and the Jesuit Relations), which is devoted to these townships of the Hurons and which is to be found about no others in the Province makes them especially interesting. One of the chief objects of making a systematic examination of them archaeologically is to throw as much light as possible upon this literature and it is important that this thorough examination should be completed before the facts are beyond recovery

INTRODUCTION

Physical Features.

A narrow swampy basin crosses the centre of Oro from east to west, and divides the township into two nearly equal parts. The drainage from this basin flows in three directions. That of the westerly part goes by the Willow or Crawmilk Creek to the Nottawasaga River; the Hawkestone Creek drains the centre into Lake Simcoe and Brough's Creek takes the drainage of the easterly part to Shingle Bay, near the Narrows of Lakes Simcoe and Couchiching.

In the north half of the township the land is gently undulating and does not reach a height of more than 250 feet above Lake Simcoe, which is 720 feet above sea level. The ground in this half was wet in many places when furrowed, and except in its easterly parts it contains but few Huron village-sites. It was too swampy for them.

The "Dry Hills" of Oro.

The north half of the township is very hilly. The highest altitude in the country of the Hurons is attained on these hills. In a few places here the land attains a height of more than 850 feet above Lake Simcoe, or nearly 1,400 feet above sea level. What are known as the "dry hills" or "dry hills" of Oro occupy the north-west quarter of the township. They are called "dry" because the settlers among them have to use cistern water all the year round. These people have often made attempts to get water by excavating deep wells, but mostly without success. Standing out by itself, an island as it were, this tract of high ground gives to anyone an exceptionally good point of view on a clear day. From the crests of the hills one can see a great panorama and escapes in the adjoining counties present themselves in every direction. And in the clearest weather by looking in a north-westerly direction the Indian peninsula beyond Owen Sound may be made out to the south, across Lake Simcoe, the Oak Ridges of York County are distinctly visible to the north-east lies the granite and Laurentian area of Muskoka—a blue stretch of shrubby and uniform country looking like a distant sea.

There are two or three conspicuous rifts or valleys across these hills at high levels. The highest one of them is traversed by a very high abandoned shoreline which is about 400 feet above the "Algonquin" (this high shoreline is not traced on my map), and which runs from the deep glen at the Kilsmere site (No. 6). These valleys are dry and secluded and evidently had their due effect upon the occupation of the intervening land by the Hurons for in this part of Oro the valleys and ridges run in a north-westerly direction, and the village sites are in lines which run in the same direction.

This hilly tract does not contain any springs or streams. The other parts of the township are all better supplied with streams than these dry hills. The drainage from their northern edge goes toward Georgian Bay. In other places, abandoned shorelines are

water-bearing, i.e., springs issue along them; but in these hills the high alternations become less water-bearing the higher one rises up their flanks. And near their summits they furnish no springs, but are completely dry. These summits were the earliest "upheavals," and they have been longest exposed as dry land. They are of equal age with the highest parts of the Oak Ridges in York County.

The soil is usually a compact sand of a fertile, though dry, kind. Beds of gravel occur here and there. All the surface deposits were evidently laid down under water—the apart of our rivers. On the sandy loam of these hills, the woods were quite open beneath, thus furnishing more convenient passage for the aborigines in every direction than the lower swampy ground.

There is some wild land in the north half of the township, which is known as "Upper Ore," and the primeval woods cover the land in many places. But what land has been cleared has yielded of considerable evidence of Huron occupation. The timber on these steep, well-drained hills includes red oak, sugar maple, beech, grey elm and white pine. These are the prevailing kinds—a flora quite different from that of the swamps.

The preference of the Hurons for such high ground has been noted in my previous reports on Tay and Medonte. Hurons probably selected sandy, upland soil for corn-growing, the cornpatch being always a feature of the Huron village. According to the idea expressed to me by a Negro settler in these hills, the Hurons planted their corn on the high hills because "the nearer the sun [illegible] the better the corn would grow." [illegible] philosophy of the sun and his effect upon their crops, amusing though it may be to us, has a morsel of truth. What did the Huron know about astronomical distances? To him the sun was a hot ball a mile or two away perhaps, and the advantage gained by 500 feet of a climb would be, in his humble opinion, a very great advantage indeed. The business relations of the sun with the crops of the aborigines have a considerable part in their mythology.

Features of the Modern Topography

In the Old Survey i.e. Concessions One and Two, the lots are numbered from south to north; but in the New Survey they are numbered from the northern boundary of the township down to Lake Simcoe. In other respects Ore is surveyed like Tay and Medonte except that a gore caused by a bend in the Penetanguishene Road or western boundary is inserted at the lake between Concessions Two and Three. This gore is divided into Ranges One and Two.

The usage of the settlers in Ore in the naming of the Concessions lines is not uniform—some (a majority) counting the line after others counting it before the concession itself. The sideroads are called "Crossroads" in earlier years the sideroads at lots 16 and fifteen and the Ridge Road, were known respectively as the Upper Middle and Lower Crossroads and they are still sometimes designated in this way.

The Raised Shorelines and Their Archaeological Significance.

Here, as in the other townships one of the most prominent physical features is the old shoreline markings. Their great height above present water levels suggests what a vast period of time has elapsed since the waters washed the highest parts of the hills. But there are evidences everywhere that they have done so at some remote time. The plan of the accompanying map is identical with that of the other township maps that I have lately issued. Four of the most important shorelines are marked so as to give the altitudes of the different parts of the township. The "Algonquin" shoreline is taken as the base-line, and the other three shorelines are designated by their altitude above this one, viz 140 feet, 210 feet, 310 feet as it is the most important. The strong shoreline at 310 feet above the "Algonquin" is the highest one I have marked on the map although there

See Figure Description

are [illegible] in the Bosque of these raised shorelines [illegible] islands [illegible] of which it is impossible to mark down on the map but the main portions of them are shown. The 140 foot shore line gave similar conditions of a broad wide valley different from what we now have. At this shoreline and also those at 70 feet and 40 feet the ice-furrows or grooves become so numerous that a much arctic climate is disclosed. shown. In the valley of the Willow or Crowhill Creek, and onward throughout the Central Block of the township, referred to in the opening sentence of this introduction, there are many of these ice furrows of a serpent like

form. Their most remarkable feature is that they occur at various altitudes everywhere—always in the vicinity of the three shorelines just mentioned, and more especially in what were sheltered bays at the time of their formation. The material of which they are composed is usually modified boulder clay. A few years ago the writer took part in the examination of similar clay ridges or reefs in Innisfil township, separated from Oro by Kempenfeldt Bay. The object of the investigation was to ascertain whether they were artificial in structure, which in their case was mainly a sedimentary clay, the material was much mixed and thus they resembled artificial work. But they lacked a line of humus along the bottom. The conclusion then reached was that they had a natural origin, but that on account of the frequency of Indian remains near them some attention had been given to them by the aborigines, who had also been struck by the curious phenomena. (See Archaeological Report for 1904.) They were evidently caused by thick ice shoving up reefs on the beach. Numerically although they are to be found in all the protected bays of the zone at altitude from 40 feet up to 110 feet above the "Algonquin," still they reach a maximum at the 70-foot shoreline. The conjectural attention of the aborigines to these reefs, which can at this day be little more than a matter of speculation, is not the only phase of the subject that needs to be mentioned. One often hears people describe them as "Indian mounds" or "fortifications," or as "Indian embankments" and even as "Indian [illegible]." This is of course an error. Similar reefs or ridges also occur in other localities but always at an altitude corresponding with that above mentioned. Some in Michigan have been described by F. B. Taylor in an article on the surface geology of that State. (See Bull. Geo. Soc. Am., Vol. 8 1896, p. 44.) In Michigan as well as here some people claim to recognize in these remarkable ridges the work of prehistoric man. And on account of the wide range of this popular fallacy it is worth one while not to dismiss them without full consideration. In Ohio and other adjoining States archaeologists are becoming more careful than they were a few years ago in distinguishing the work of ice or former lake shores from actual earthworks and mounds.

The Village Sites.

These are chiefly found in the north half or Upper Oro. They are not as distinctly divisible into natural groups as we found in Medonte. There is however a difference in kind between east and west villages in Upper Oro. The line of demarcation that divides the northwesterly group of villages from the northeasterly is a physical boundary—a rift across the hills. In the one case (the west) they have no less relics except in two instances on the North Trail; in the other case (the east) they have a moderate supply of European relics, with swords in three or four instances of the iron hatchet. Again, the west are seldom at shorelines that are now water-bearing, but the east are usually at such shorelines and as a rule the latter villages were larger and more permanent

The west group were probably early villages of those "nations" found in the townships further north during the historic period.

Some of the smaller sites in the Dry Hills might have been those of temporary villages established for convenience in encampings or corn-gathering at particular seasons, or for stopping-places on the trails, or as winter quarters. They are often distant from any water-supply and they do not suggest permanence, unless the springs were more numerous in Huron days than now, which is quite doubtful.

Throughout the township the village sites exhibit marks of having had a sedentary and established Huron population. The Hurons, especially those in the northwest group, like those in the previously examined townships, show considerable development in agriculture (corn-growing, etc.), they had evidently made no little advance in this art

Nearly everywhere ash beds with pieces of pottery and other fragmentary articles, are all that remain to mark the situations and extent of many populous and permanent villages. In some places the sandy soil might have absorbed even the ashes and left few traces of occupation.

Around Rose Lake, a nice sheet of water in the northeast corner, the sites are very numerous. This might have been suspected from our results at similar small inland lakes in the townships formerly examined. From the numbers of Hurons camped around this lake, the Jesuits would doubtless become quite familiar with it. And it is therefore probable that it is the lake marked on Duperron's map, which has been confused with Lake Couchiching.

In nine cases the encampment covers a few acres of elevated ground surrounded according to the common plan by steep scarpings or sometimes by ravines on about three sides. And in addition to the natural defence of such a position, we may really infer that the whole village was surrounded by a wooden palisade. Villages which thus appear to have had a blockade are Nos. 3, 19 24, 38 48, 57 57 and 62. From the apparent absence of palisading in the northwest group of villages it seems probable that they belonged to the period before the wars of the Hurons with the Iroquois

My list of 69 sites is the result of a painstaking survey carried on as opportunity permitted for some years past and perhaps the list does not include one half of what sites will ultimately be recorded for this township. But what I give are representative sites and are numerous enough to show the extent of Huron occupation the geographical distribution of the sites and the nature of the land governed this distribution, and to establish the position of the chief trails. The important sites which are, of course, the ones that are best known in the settlers and which will be the first to reach the ear of an investigator will probably be found in this list. It may be regarded as a collection of first-hand information reported and revised by the writer and will at least, make an opening in the field for the correct elaboration of the whole story of the Hurons. The descriptions contain the

names of as many successive occupants of a farm as possible, since when the name of the finder of a relic is known, or the name of the man on whose farm it was found, it becomes easier to assign it to a definite locality, and there is no work so necessary as the definite location of the multitudes of relics that are exhibited here and there without the slightest clue to the place where each was found.

In the historic period of the Hurons—the period to which our attention is chiefly directed—the inhabitants were too numerous to get subsistence only by hunting and fishing. And an extensive cultivation of corn, etc., had to be adopted, although the Hurons were an agricultural people from the very earliest period (carbonized corn grains are often found on the sites, and patches of corn-hills occur in the vicinity of many centres of population.

In addition to one's own observations farmers and their workmen are very useful in giving testimony of features observed by them; in fact, their evidence is indispensable in archæological work, which in its nature differs from geology and many other sciences depending upon direct observation. But on the other hand, an archæologist is at the mercy of their fancies and exaggerations seldom consciously made. I have kept this before me, and have given no statements that are not well attested. But I have seldom given my authorities as this would have encumbered the size of the report with information of minor importance.

The appearance of European metal implements on a site is a feature of great assistance in clearing up the question of the period to which the village belonged. If we find this character common to some sites and not to others, we are safe in considering that the former were inhabited after the arrival of the French traders. In this, as in other matters, negative evidence has, of course, little value since the reported absence of such relics from a site can only be taken provisionally. And besides there is the chance always of a stray one of a European relic being lost on top of an aboriginal and pre-French site. But in the aggregate these chances lose their effect, and from the total figures we learn a useful lesson of the actual state of occupation. Scarcely any iron relics have been found in Ore west of the seventh concession. On the other hand, nearly all the sites along the Lake Simcoe front have yielded such relics; some of these were evidently recent i.e., they belonged to times subsequent to the Huron days and the remainder were in all probability used as landing-places by the Hurons and early white traders. In Medonte we found that 73 per cent. of the village-sites yielded French relics, but in Ore this falls to 39 per cent., there being 22 village-sites out of 68 where such relics have been reported. And these 22 have yielded them in minor quantities in comparison with sites in the northern townships; in several cases too, included in the 22 the sites are evidently post-Huron; by making allowance for this, the difference between Ore sites and Tay sites, for example, would become still wider. These figures are derived from promiscuous inquiry and on further investigation may be slightly changed, but the difference shown in the aggregate is too great to be changed much, or be proved to be an accidental or chance result. Thus in our

southward journey through the townships of the Hurons it is in Oro that we first actually touch the prehistoric sites. In a separate article on "French relics" I have shown, from a comparison of the frequency of these relics in the various townships, that the Hurons had lived in the southerly townships before the French came, and had been driven into the northerly townships at the dawn of the French or historic period. This conclusion, derived from purely archaeological considerations agrees with the independent evidence furnished by the chronicles of the Jesuits, who narrate the effects of the war between Iroquois and Hurons in driving the latter farther north.

Burials.

The most southerly sites in Oro, such as Coleman's (No. 41), or Morrison's (No. 37), have hitherto yielded no bonepits. Some burial pits have been found as far east as Orillia town, but they are not as common at the east side of the county as in the north and west. This absence of communal burial pits in the eastern sites resembles the results obtained by Geo. E. Laidlaw in the Balsam Lake district, further east, where he found that the burials are almost entirely in single graves. Single burials occur at Nos. 1, 2, 6, 22, 28, 31, 34, 35, 41, 47, 53, 57, and 65. There are seven bonepits, viz., at Nos. 16, 24, 26 (2), 29 (2), and 44.

Cahiague and St. Jean Baptiste.

Like other historic Huron villages, Cahiague is doubtless represented by a cluster of sites, rather than by a single one, for herein lies a feature of Huron life, and indeed of aboriginal life generally, which has to be kept in mind. It had doubtless removed to a different place, probably three or four times in succession, from Champlain's visit in 1615 till 1647 when its successor was abandoned. But the inhabitants were practically the same people, or their descendants all the time. The passage in the Relation for 1640 chap. 2), almost identifies the Cahiague of Champlain with the later St. Jean Baptiste of the Jesuit missionaries. Le Jeune there informs us that the Arendarronons had a distinct and favorable recollection of the great traveller. The identification is not quite complete, although most writers identify the two. The village of the earliest, or Champlain, period was, in my opinion the Buchanan site (No. 38) where extensive remains have been found near a small lake (Rose Lake), and which otherwise fulfils the conditions. In the Bureaux' Reprint of the Jesuit Relations vol 20 p. 205, I identified Rose Lake with the small lake on Bressani's map, which may have been confused with Lake Couchiching. The small lake mentioned in Champlain's narrative as lying near Cahiague also becomes identical with Rose Lake. The late Joseph Wallace, of Orillia, whom I regarded as the best authority on this question, endorsed my view of the identity of the lakes.

As with other Huron towns mentioned in the early writers, the vagnest surmises have been made as to the position of Cahiague.

Most writers have assigned it to the shore of Lake Couchiching, several miles northeast of the town of Orillia. A little more attention to distances and a better acquaintance with the nature of the country along the shores of Lake Couchiching, would perhaps help to vindicate their error.

Rev. Father Martin (Life of Jogues, Appendix A) identifies Cahiague with the Contarea mentioned by Brebeuf as lying on the frontier of the Hurons. Cahiague contained according to Champlain, 200 cabins which Parkman (Pioneers of France) thinks were small, because if they had been the ordinary Huron cabin the population would have been enormous. They were probably single lodges, with a family in each lodge.

If the site on the Huckman homestead (No. 39) we find such evidences of size and character as Champlain's description of Cahiague would lead us to look for. Yet the moderate quantity of European relics found at this site and others south of Rama Lake, leads me to think that it was abandoned at an early part of the historic period. North of Rama Lake, European relics are more abundant,—viz., in Medonte and North Orillia. This goes to show that the north was occupied down to a later date than southward of Rama Lake. Ragueneau (Huron Relation, 1648, chap. 4) says the Arendarronons, who were the most exposed of the Huron "Nations," were so harassed by the raiding Iroquois that they quitted their territory in 1641 and withdrew to the more populous Huron towns. This migration had doubtless been in progress for some time.

The best evidence, therefore, seems to point to the Huckman site and what would seem to prove it is (1) Ducreux's map places St. Jean Baptiste southwest of what I believe was intended, though perhaps confusedly for Rama Lake. This map gives the positions of the missions about 1640 and Cahiague which may be regarded as the predecessor of St. Jean Baptiste, would have a place in the same neighborhood. (2) Champlain's itinerary agrees with this for he distinctly mentions the vicinity of a small lake. (3) The formation of the ground in South Orillia, i.e. the formation and courses of the ridges indicates that a trail passed from the south side of Rama Lake to Lake Couchiching and then to the Narrows, which was the course Champlain took after visiting Cahiague. It is essential to collect further data and understand all the facts, before we can finally determine the positions of Cahiague and St. Jean Baptiste and all the different parts of the historic period.

For various reasons, I am inclined to regard the Arendarronons, or Rock "Nation" whose capital was St. Jean Baptiste as Huronized Algonkins and not Hurons in much else than language. In race they were closely related to the Algonkins, and for that matter so were all the Huron tribes. Their religion, myths etc., so far as they have been recorded by contemporary writers, are chiefly Algonkin. Scarcely any of their myths and religious practices resemble those of the Iroquois who were more distinctively national or representative of the Huron-Iroquois race than the

Hurons, if we can so name the race, the Iroquois having corresponded closely with the Sioux races of the Plains.

Trails.

No feature of the Huron occupation of North Simcoe is more important than their system of forest trails. The word "trail," as used here, means a path (more or less unbeaten) made through the high open woods, and used by the Indians in going from one village to another. These followed the higher parts of the ridges, where the trees had lofty branches, and the woods were easily passed through. Perhaps "blazes" were sometimes used to mark trees along these trails as it was a common practice among Indians to "blaze" trees, but it is very doubtful whether any general system of marking them was ever adopted, as the Indians had good instinct in the woods. Everyone knew the topography of his own district,—the slopes and courses of the ridges, the direction of the streams, the belts of hardwoods and evergreens, and other features. The trails of the Hurons were often used down to present times, as I have mentioned in former reports. As in Medonte and the other townships, the trails of Oro were mostly diagonal to the modern roads. This is a result of the physical features; the ranges of hills, the valleys and the streams run this way. There were no canoe portages in Oro; all were forest or overland trails. From the important villages in the north half of the township, there were at least two trails down to Lake Simcoe.

The Main Trail, or Hawkestone Trail.

The more important one of the two trails just mentioned began at the banks of Hawkestone Creek, and [illegible] the west side of the stream for a considerable distance, and immediately beside the stream, but along the ridges a short way from it. The Indians used it from the earliest times, and it was also a deer path. When the early settlers used it, about 1832 and later, as their way in Upper Oro from Hawkestone, where there was a landing place for all general purposes. Yet I am informed that it was never widened into a waggon road, but was only a path, although in some places it was wide enough for an ox-team. I have not determined where it crosses Hawkestone Creek, but in the neighborhood of Mitchell Square it reappears along the east side of the creek as I learn. I suppose it to be the same trail. It is probably the continuation of the Main Trail from Medonte toward Lake Simcoe which we found running out of Medonte into Oro in the ninth concession. At any rate I have called it the "Main Trail" as its position would suggest this name. [See also Site No. 29.]

We have then found the Main Trail passing through Oro Medonte, and Tiny Townships, to Cedar Point on the northwest shore of the latter township. It runs in one general direction all the way for more than thirty miles following the spine of the Huron country. Along its course over the chain of hills we have found many of the important towns or villages of the Hurons. There can be little doubt that it was much used in Huron days.

A trail evidently passed along the northern flank of the high ridge north at Bagby Down to the present day the Rama Ojibways frequent the parts near where this trail passed, for the purpose of picking ginseng. This was the branch of the Hole Trail to Bass Lake and the Narrows.

Trail to the Neutrals.

While investigating the Huron occupation of Oro, I had constantly before me the probability that the trail leading to the Neutrals might have passed through this township. So I gave some time and attention to making enquiries in the west side of the township for evidence of it course if it existed there. The aboriginal or forest trail by which Brebeuf and Chaumonot went in 1640 on their famous journey to the Neutrals, necessarily passed around the head of Kempenfeldt Bay. But its course from this Bay northward for some distance, is not quite so evident. After making enquiries for the clearing up of this question, I have concluded that it passed through Vespra west of the Little Lake in that township. From the increased number of remains in that locality when compared with those in the west of Oro, and from the nature of the ground it is evident the Vespra route was the one usually used. It did not pass through Oro except at the northwest corner of the township, where two sites (Nos. 1 and 2) indicate its course.

A trail went from Shanty Bay toward Gilmour P.O. near site No. 21 and at the west half of lot 17 concession 4, it united with another branch from Crowhill. The latter came from the Penetanguishene Road at lot 13, and crossed the Crowhill swamp at a narrow part (where a Trespass crossroad through lot 18, concession 3, still marks its course) before uniting with the former. The early Highland Scotch settlers in the northeast of Oro used these trails, or both branches at the one as the Ridge Road was not open eastward much beyond Shanty Bay in the early days of settlement. This Gilmour trail might have been used a little by the Hurons, but it evidently led to the Arendarronons in the east, and the swamps were too extensive to be regularly crossed going by this trail toward the northwest corner. It was used within the memory of living persons by Indians travelling overland from Barrie to Orillia.

It is probable the Penetanguishene Road was not an Indian trail, although sites occur along this early colonization road, and numerous streams take rise near it, where a table spots for villages may be found. The trail marked on some old maps, and agreeing with this Road in a general kind of way is doubtless the one to the Neutrals. But it should be remembered that any agreement in the courses of the two can be only accidental because the Penetanguishene Road was surveyed in 811, and opened in 1814 as the shortest and straightest route between Kempenfeldt and the head of Penetanguishene Bay. While as the other hand, the trails of the aborigines take us back to nature itself before the white man, with his straight roads came upon the scene.

The Ridge Road.

This is the main highway from Barrie to Orillia, and was opened as a public road along the "Algonquin" lake ridge, in 1846, eastward from Shanty Bay, the westerly part having been opened before. It appears to have been an Indian trail originally, as there are a few sites along the ridge, and no swamps to cut off the travelling. The ridge is almost continuous for a long way, and there are no streams flowing into Kempenfeldt Bay from the north, but a few small ones begin to make their appearance as soon as the lake itself is reached near Oro Station. Sir George Head ("Forest Scenes") mentions the ridge running into Oro from the head of Kempenfeldt Bay, which he found passable as a trail in 1815. But I have not met with any other tradition of it. Nearly all the sites found along the top of this ridge yielded European relics.

Other Transverse Trails.

There are evidences of some local trails, crossing the "Dry Hills" from southeast to northwest, but I have not marked them upon the map, as I have not met with any tradition of their existence in modern times, and their terminations, if marked, would be conjectural.

CATALOGUE OF VILLAGE SITES.

The Northwest Group of Sites.

1. On the south half of lot 39, concession 1, George McLean. On sandy soil, near a spring (now nearly dry), and a swale. Remains have been found on a patch of five acres or more, but they were most numerous at the spring, which is the source of a stream called Bishop's Creek, or sometimes Lane's Creek (so-called after early settlers). The original wood was chiefly maple. There were four pit-like artificial holes at the site perhaps empty single graves or caches. Among the relics found were two or three iron tomahawks bouldin pinnial bones, etc. Some of the pipes had the Huron trumpet-mouth pattern. Several human bones (thigh bones, lower jaws etc.) were ploughed up near the surface, in scattered positions, as if no care had been taken of their dead. [It may be recalled in this connection that captives or prisoners were usually eaten and their bones received no regular burial.] A man who lived here many years ago, when describing these human bones to me, spoke of them as the skeletons of two or three persons. Relics of various kinds indicating camps, have been found on the adjoining farm southward — half lot 38 Henry Minty's). Another stream rises here, and it may be found that these camps belonged to a village quite distant from that on Mr McLean's.

2. On lot 36 concession 1. The Penetanguishene Road passes through this site, and as it is thus readily seen and is often talked about, the place has received the name of "Pottery Hill." On account of its situation on a public road, the site on "Pottery Hill" is well-known to every person in the locality, and it has enjoyed

greater distinction than many another site which is really more important. Various persons have occupied the land on the Ore side among these have been Henry Cannon, Paul Sheffield, and Ephraim Salsbury The site extends into he farm of John Marshall, lot 35, concession 1 Vespra Township. The whole site occupies a hill surrounded by ravines and was, perhaps, palisaded. Three or four acres in the extent of land over which ashbeds and refuse have been found. As is usual at nearly every other village site, a spring issues near at hand and from it, no doubt the Indians of the village got their supply of fresh water It is on the land of Mr Marshall and is the source of a small stream that runs to Willow Creek in Vespra One man found here a coin, or ornament, the only European article that has been reported to me as having been found here Another observer whom I interviewed, remarked that he saw nemcolns carbonized) hug out of the refuse heaps This goes to prove that the site was of Huron origin. One early observer of this site was R. W Dean, an of Toronto, who obtained pipes and other relics from this place in 1876. Large quantities of pottery fragments were to be seen at that date, and he considered it had been used as a pottery The name "Pottery Hill" perhaps also implies this view But this is a common error in regard to the deposits of refuse on early sites such heaps are always found mixed with pottery fragments In the collection at Toronto University Museum the description of No. 17 is:—"3 clay pipes (imperfect) from a mound on Penetanguishene Road near Midland—R. W Douglas donor" (The mound is, of course, a refuse heap, and not a burial mound, in the special sense of the word.) There is no evidence at hand that should lead us to assign this site to a late part of the historic period of the Hurons

3 On lot 40 concession 2, Joseph Jennett has found a few Indian remains, including a stone axe, or "celtaxe" a human skull in one place and a thigh bone in another He has not found ashbeds the place is rather too dry for permanent occupation, but might have been part of a cemetery in connection with an adjacent village site in Medonte just over the townline. (Probably site No. 46 in our catalogue of that township.)

4. On the west half of lot 5 concession 3. George Sargeant. Mr Sargeant, who has lived here for thirty-six years, has found pipes and pottery fragments on the hill northeast of his house, but has observed no ashbeds There is a spring about a quarter of a mile westward, but the land at the site itself is very high and dry being about 600 feet above Lake Simcoe

5. On the east half of lot 3, concession 3 John Shaughnessy This site extends into the east half of lot 2 (Jas Fraser's) Several clay pipe bowls of the pattern which I have provisionally named the Bell pattern, have been found here (See Medonte Report, p 77.) No iron relics are found The high dry land hereabout yields good Indian corn at the present day In a deep glen northward good springs are found

6. On the west half of lot 1 concession 4. The usual relics, indicating camps, have been found on the portions of this farm occupied by John Elmmere and Joseph Elmmere sr., respectively. And a little way up the high hill westward, on a flat patch of ground on the east half of lot 1, concession 3, workmen unearthed an Indian's skull near the present townline. Strong springs issue near where the camps were placed

7. On lot 2, concession 4 Geo. Minnick. Here, as at so many other Huron sites, a few single graves were found on or near the site of the village No iron relics have been reported

8. On the east half of lot 1, concession 5, J. J. McNally, owner (absentee). Geo Cook became tenant last spring, and has found pottery fragments, etc. northeast of the barn, on a plateau, near deep ravines. There are no surface springs anywhere and the land is very high, that immediately to the west of the place being the highest part of the Dry Hills. When Mr. McNally himself occupied the farm some relics were found

9. On the west half of lot 4, concession 4. George Henry Eddy formerly occupied this farm, and found some remains of the usual kinds. The land is now under sod, and nobody lives on it. It is owned by James Hewitt, of Elgar

10. On the east half of lot 38, concession 2. Joseph Bertram. The occupants have found pottery and pipe fragments, stone "pukamers," slate etc. but the site is apparently small

11. On the east half of lot 6, concession 3. Alexander Eddy. At the small grove of second-growth pines south of his dwelling Mr. Eddy [illegible] pipes, pottery fragments, stone axes, etc. but no iron relics were observed by him.

12. On the north west quarter of lot 7 concession 4. Wm. Weeks. Mr Weeks has found a few remains of the usual kinds.

13. On the east half of lot 3, concession 4 Joseph Cavanagh. His father Patrick Cavanagh settled here many years ago, and found the usual pipe stems pottery fragments, stone axes, etc. (but no iron relics), on a patch of elevated ground north west of the farm buildings. There are no surface springs now and no water is obtainable by digging as they once dug a well 120 feet deep and got none.

14. On the west half of lot 28 concession 2. Jas. Milbee. The Milbee homestead. When the elder Milbee lived here a number of years ago, they found ashbeds, pottery fragments, stone axes, etc. The site is on the ridge eastward it is only three or four rods ashore No iron relics have been reported. The Hurons appear to have followed the ridge here which runs toward the north-west.

15. On part of lot 27 concession 2. Robert Milbee. The remains were found near the east end of this farm on the high ground They were found more especially when Mr Gardiner owned this farm The woods covering the ridge here contain a large proportion of beech trees It is but a short distance from the place where the remains were found to the boneyard mentioned

under the next number and there might have been some connection between the two.

14. On the northwest quarter of lot 8, concession 2 John Harshaw. Many years ago Mr Harriott's son found a beaupit here. He had been sent to dig a grave for a small dog that had died and on digging into a hollow a few yards south of their dwelling-house he found the deposit of human bones. According to Mr Harriott's statements, the pit was about 14 feet in diameter There was a shrinkage of the ground about two feet below the surrounding level then the deposit of bones was about two feet thick, thus making the bottom of the pit about four feet from the level of the ground Mr Harrison took on about 20 entire skulls from the part he dug. About the years 1874 or perhaps earlier Rev S N. Jackson, M.D and Rev E. D Silcox Congregational ministers there trying in the neighborhood made some examination of the pit t was estimated that it had contained 100 skeletons altogether at the lowest estimate, some of the bones being of large proportions. No relics of any kind are reported as having been found in it but Mr Harrison found pipes, etc., when he first cleared the land near the pit He observed an ashbeds hence this might have been the cemetery of the next-named site, No 17 which was upwards of half a mile distant, but quite large.

17 On lot 10, concession 2. John Thompson Formerly occupied by T M. Thomas. This site was large remains having been found over an extent of nine or ten acres. Artificial holes in the ground occurred at t and there were four o five refuse heaps. Bone needles, stone axes, grains of corn (carbonized) in considerable quantities and other relics have been found, but no iron relics have been reported. The village does not seem to have had much attempt at palisading. It is the best known site in the neighborhood perhaps because some of the ashbeds with pottery fragments can be seen along the roadside, where passers can readily observe them. The bed of a stream (now dry) crosses the road here It seems to have been the chief village in this vicinity and the last-mentioned bone-pit No. 16 was probably its cemetery

18. On the west half of lot 17 concession 1. Chas. Partridge, sr The site covers an acre more or less on top of a hill The relics found at it include fragments of clamshells, pottery clay and stone pipes flints etc These were found many years ago, when the patch was first cleared but ploughing has almost obliterated the evidences of occupation No human relics have been observed. The site now has no springs or other water supply close to it than a swamp at some little distance. At the foot of the hill on which the village stood there are ridges that might be taken for fortifications. But it is probable they are breastworks like others to be seen at many places along the valley of this Crowshill creek

19 On the northeast quarter of lot 15, concession 2 John Elliott. Remains of camps were found on a peak of raised ground

between two streams which meet. No iron relics have been reported.

29. On the west end of lot 11, concession 1. On the south-west corner of this farm, at a house now occupied by Daniel O'Rourke, many years ago numerous pottery fragments and stone axes or chisels were found. Some people supposed this was where pottery had been made, as the fragments were very abundant. But this is a common error regarding refuse heaps at sites. The village or camps stood on the edge of the Crownhill swamp.

31. On the east half of lot 25, concession 3. See Caldwell, no. Mr. Caldwell found some pieces of Indian pipes, etc., on a ridge of light soil in one of his fields when it was first cleared. The remains were not extensive, but are sufficient to indicate former occupation, as also the course of a trail which passed through his farm going to Shanty Bay. (See under "Trails" in the Introduction.)

32. At Kempenfeldt Point, in the brickyard. Flint spear-heads, pipes, etc., were found here by George Johnson several years ago. These were found a few inches below the surface, when removing clay to make bricks. Also some stone chisels or axes, pipe bowls, an iron knife and some human skeletons, three or four crowded into holes, and a child's in a board coffin. The last named was evidently recent. They were found by Wm. Crowe, who lives near the place and often worked in the brickyard. This Point was a landing-place for Indians down to recent years, and the Hurons might have used it in their day, although pottery fragments have not been reported. Ojibway Indians some years ago also camped a few hundred yards northeast of the Point. I will quote from a letter written to me in 1897 by Dr. C. N. Lourie, of Coboconk, Ont., who spent his boyhood near the place:—"Indians used to camp at the foot of the hills east of Kempenfeldt Hill and Point, on the road leading to Shanty Bay. There used to be many small pine trees there and perhaps they are there yet. My grandfather, the late Thomas Derry, said that the Indians camped there every summer as long as he could remember, and he first came to the country in 1819. The place was fenced in about 15 years ago (ca 1882), after which the Indians ceased to camp there."

33. On the west half of lot 27, concession 4. Some time before 1887 James Ross, who was then the occupant of this farm, found in his orchard an iron tomahawk, two flint-lock pistols, but no pottery fragments. A paragraph in the Barrie "Examiner" Feb. 13, 1890, adds that a third lock, gun and a sword were also found. South of this place there is a cove on the shore of Kempenfeldt Bay where there is a good landing-place. The spot is on the brow of the ridge overlooking the "Algonquin" shore line.

THE EASTERLY GROUP OF SITES.

34. On lot 2, concession 7. Ebenezer Wallace. Remains were found west of the farm buildings on the east half, on a flat ele-

vated piece of ground. Among the relics found here was a stone mortar. A bonepit was found about 60 rods distant to the west, on the southwest quarter of lot 4. It was discovered and first opened about the year 1857 by William Walker of Canada, who gave me particulars of it. He appears to have been the first person to make an opening in the pit, but he did not dig to the bottom. Others did so at later times. A large pine grew over the pit. Mr Walker in the course of his digging found no brass kettles in it or other articles of European manufacture, but another person informed me that brass kettles were subsequently found in it, though I have had no confirmation of this story and am inclined to disbelieve it. The late F. Whitelock informed me that the three bonepits of this neighborhood (i.e. this one and the two mentioned under No. 26) were excavated by persons from Orillia. The only articles besides bones that I have positively known to come from this pit were a copper ring (or perhaps bracelet) and a pipe. The mound Mr Hunter and the writer examined briefly in 1898, but the pit had evidently been thoroughly dug out previous to our visit. It was in porous, sandy soil. I estimated from its dimensions, and from the various accounts of the diggers, that it originally contained about 100 skulls, or skeletons. Mr Walker has found relics near the pit itself and the owner of the northwest quarter of lot 3, Chas. Emms, has also found numerous remains on his land.

24. On the west half of lot 3, concession 7, Mr Cook. The occupant's brother George Cook (now of the s. half lot 4, con. 5) occupied this farm until April, 1902, and found many relics, chiefly broken ones, on this site, but no iron ones. It appears to have been extensive. The occupant found stone tomahawks in this neighborhood. It is not far from the bonepit mentioned under the last site, and may have been contemporary and connected with it.

25. On the west half of lot 3, concession 8, Neil McNevin. The marks of about twenty Huron lodges, having in nearly every case three fires to each lodge, were to be seen over an area of about three acres (not more) when I first visited the site on Aug. 27, 1897 and June 11, 1898. The Huron lodge form was more discernible on the ground here than at any other place seen in my archæological visits. The village was probably palisaded as it was situated on rising ground almost surrounded by ravines. The south edge of the site extends over the boundary of this farm into lot 4. To the ravine along the west side of the site, there is a streamlet, which flows to the Coldwater River. It was evidently a village of considerable importance. Jas. Davis, now of Orillia Township, cultivated the west half of lot 4 for a term of years, and the part of the site on his land was used by the Davis family as a garden on account of the great richness of the soil. To Mr Davis and family I am indebted for aid in my researches at this site, as well as at other places. They readily gave me several relics which they found, and these were sent by me to the Provincial Museum. The public spirit shown by them is highly commendable.

A list of the relics (with their catalogue numbers) is here given, as they are typical of a Huron village. The preponderance of bone refuse is worthy of note in connection with this purely Huron site. From Jas. Davis A grotesquely modelled black clay pipe (6920) this fine specimen is fully described at p. 41 of the Archæological Report for 1896 the illustration is herewith reproduced. Stone axe (16,282); clay pipes (16,288), (16,287) a toy or miniature, clay pipe

was found by a member of the Davis family (it is described and figured at page 45 of the Archæological Report for 1896, bone awls (16,320) polished bone (6,921) arrowhead, two imperfect bone awls beaver's tooth blue glass bead (European), and two imperfect soapstone specimens (all 17,324) From Neil McNevin, the owner of the land I received Bone awl or needle (7,318) bone chisel (16,303). The one suggestive of European manufacture reported as having been found here were an iron tomahawk, found by Mr McNevin and the blue glass bead also enumerated This village thus obviously belonged to an early date. Black pottery ware, of which the pipe, No 6,920 is a specimen, is not very common on Huron sites It is said to have been produced by double burning or kilning After the first fire had made the clay as it were intensely hot the bright coals were raked away and from the fresh fuel then applied the smoke stained the pottery a black colour throughout its entire thickness. (See Mason's "Woman's Share in Primitive Culture" p. 196) Two bone pins of medium size were found a hundred yards or more to the southward, on lot 4. They had been thoroughly ransacked when I saw them, having been guided to them by Jas. Davis I estimated that each had contained somewhere from 100 to 150 skeletons Pipes were the only relics said to have been found in them, besides bones Some medical students, natives of this township had obtained crania and other bones from them. Southeast of these pits there were from 60 to 100 shallow pits to be seen in 1896 The place was then in woods but has since been cleared This was probably

the scaffold-patch or place of temporary burial or the irregularities may have been due to heaps of earth for a corn-patch

27. On the east half of lot 4, concession 7. The land belongs to Alex. M. Lees who lives about a mile distant. Wm. J. Hunter jr., of the adjoining farm (lot 5), observed pottery fragments, etc., here, while at work on the land. I have been unable to ascertain the extent of occupation of the aborigines but I judge the site was small and transient, as there is no surface water supply on the farm.

28. On the east half of lot 6, concession 8. Alex. Woodrow. Numerous springs rise in the sandy hills hereabout, and are sources of the Coldwater River. Remains have been found more or less frequently throughout a field of six acres. When it was first cleared several years ago, a few iron tomahawks were found besides the usual relics of native manufacture. The occupant of lot 5, who is also Alex. Woodrow by name, has found remains on his land. The village on lot 6 might have been the village of which the next number was the burial place, the distance between them not exceeding half a mile.

"Dr. Bawtree's Burial Pit. No. 2."

29. On the east half of lot No. 7 concession 5, may be seen the best known archæological feature in Oro (we borrow having been found near the dwelling house many years ago. When the pits of these were discovered, the farm was occupied by Malcolm McArthur. He had settled upon this farm before 1837 and had lived there more than ten years before the discovery of the pits. The farm is now occupied by the Robertson brothers. The larger pit contained:— A large number of human bones (some of which were of mammoth proportions) brass kettles (many or all of which were damaged by having a hole knocked in the bottom) a piece of fur a braid of bead beads etc. John C. Steele Esq. of Coldwater has a well preserved conch shell found by John Galbraith on his honey I. Galbraith kept a tavern about two miles from the pit when he (we) found it, and he appears to have done more digging in the pit than anyone else. The shell, when found, had the end rubbed or drilled off so that it could be used as a horn. The Jesuit Relations mention that these shells were in use among the Hurons as trumpets. When Mr. Steele lived in Oro.—[about five miles from the pit.—his family used the shell as a dinner horn. It could be heard two miles away and was known as "Steele's horn" though always in a direly humorous way because I made the neighbors feel hungry. Hence it came about that, in the nineteenth century as well as in the seventeenth "The horn of hunger was heard on the hills" of Oro. Mr. Steele informed me that nine brass kettles, all damaged in the way described above, were found in the pit. And I prefer to adopt nine as the number found because other eye witnesses have mentioned this as the true number although exaggerated accounts have increased the

number to seventeen, and, in the case of one person, to sixty. South-east of the pits there is a sandy plain, overgrown, when I first saw the place in 1839, with second-growth pines. Here there was a curious network of apparently artificial arrangements on the ground (perhaps corn hills), which the settlers remarked when they first came to the neighborhood. On account of its peculiar appearance they called it the "Orchards," but I have been unable to understand the propriety of the name. No springs now exist on the surface anywhere near the pits or "orchards," the land being hilly and dry.

An account of one of the bonepits was written about the time of its discovery by Edward W. Bawtree, M.D., of the Mission Establishment at Penetanguishene, and appeared in the Edinburgh "New Philosophical Journal" for July, 1843. But Dr. Bawtree had no opportunity of correcting the proof of it; hence the text which here follows is that of a corrected typewritten MS., sent by him to the Canadian Institute, Toronto, in 1884, which I am permitted to use in preference to the published texts.

Dr Bawtree's Description.

"The third of these sepulchral pits (the first and second were in the Township of Tiny), which has been examined, is not in this immediate neighborhood. It is situated on lot 7, 9th concession of the Township of Oro, and was visited on the 4th of November last (1847). It had been opened by the proprietor of the land about a fortnight before. The land belongs to a Mr. Galbraith, an intelligent Highlander who gave a very distinct account of the exploration of the pit. It has been cleared for several years, and no notice taken of the pit till the above time, when a new settler built a shanty nearly over it. A French Canadian, happening to come there to work at the house, immediately recognized its peculiar appearance, and told the people that if they would dig there they would certainly find plenty of bones and twenty-six kettles, a prediction which was speedily verified.

"The pit is on elevated ground in the middle of a farm undulating and hilly country but apparently without any particular relation to its situation to surrounding objects or places except perhaps that it was a short line of communication between Lakes Simcoe and Huron (now called Georgian Bay), the Yonge Street. Internally the soil is a light loam. It measures about 40 feet in diameter has the distinctly defined, elevated ring but the centre less depressed than in those before examined, which may have arisen from the character of the soil or the greater bulk of its contents. On its margin grew formerly a very large pine, which was cut down at the clearing of the land. The roots of this pine had grown through the pit in every direction.

"The bones were generally covered with earth. They were of all sizes. Galbraith himself made a rough calculation of the number by counting the skulls from a measured space, which gave to the whole not less than fifteen hundred. this was probably an exaggerated number though they undoubtedly amounted to several

hundreds. They were in good preservation on some pieces of tendon still remained and the joints of the smaller bones were even unseparated.

"It was noticed that only a few of the skulls bore marks of violence one, which was exposed in our presence had a circular perforation on the top resembling a bullet hole and others, it had been observed bore the appearance of having been "tomahawked." A similar observation was made on the size of these bones as had been on those found in the other pits—that some of the lower jaws were very large and would amply encircle that of a full sized European. The cylindrical bones however did not appear to be of unusual size.

"As in the first noticed pit, were found also twenty-six kettles, four of brass and the rest of copper, one conch-shell, one iron axe a pipe and some of the lozenge-shaped beads wampum. The kettles in this pit were described as being arranged in the form of a cross through its centre and in a row round the circumference. From observations made with the compass it is probable that the points of this cross bore relation to the cardinal points two of them faced upwards, the others were placed with their base upwards.

The conch shell was found under one of the kettles they had been carefully packed with beaver-skins and bark.

"These kettles resembled exactly those before described (see Dr Bawtree's descriptions of his first and second burial pits in Report on Tiny township), though they averaged of a smaller rim They were in good preservation, but with this peculiarity that each had been rendered useless by blows from a tomahawk. That they had been intentionally cut into there can be no doubt, some bearing one, others three or four incisions, all of the same length and shape, and all on the bar of the kettle they had evidently been made with an axe and the size of the incisions seemed to correspond to the edge of one found with them but no opportunity occurred of comparing them. Should any doubt exist as to the exact history of the pit, the fact of these kettles having been rendered unserviceable seems highly calculated to remove that doubt as it appears to be a proceeding so very contrary to the habits and usages of Indians in general."

[E. G. Squier who quotes this description in his "Antiquities of the State of New York" (p p. 106-107), makes the following note at this place "Dr Bawtree is mistaken in supposing this practice uncommon. The Oregon Indians invariably render useless every article deposited with their dead so as to remove any temptation to a desecration of the grave which might otherwise exist. A similar practice prevailed among the Floridian Indians."]

"The conch-shell is smaller than those found in the Township of Tiny It is in good preservation though quite white and in some parts has lost its smooth surface a piece has been cut from it as in the last described (See Dr Bawtree's No. 1 Tiny.)

"A pipe was also found which the person who explored the pit described as having been formed out of blue-stone or hard

clay, and very neatly cut in a succession of circles, the base nearly as large as a common tumbler. On one side it had a human face, the eyes of which were formed of white pearly-looking beads. This pipe was unfortunately destroyed by some drunken farmers while examining it. It was described as being remarkably handsome and would have been more carefully preserved had the discoverer noticed its beauty at first, but in its dirty, soiled state he paid but little attention to it.

"An iron axe exactly similar also to that before mentioned, though of smaller size, was found, and a large quantity of the flat circular beads."

After describing a Huron Feast of the Dead and the formation of a burial pit, Dr. Hawtrey proceeds:

"That the kettles which were found in Pit No. 3 in the Township of Oro were deposited there under some such circumstances seems most likely from the fact of their having been previously rendered unserviceable, thus proving almost to a certainty that they were not placed there for any purpose suggested by their ideas of the future lot that attended their deceased friends, as a broken kettle would be even less serviceable to them in their happy hunting grounds than to those they left behind."

Sir Daniel Wilson makes a reference to this burial pit, and the preceding account of it by Dr Hawtree, in his essay on skull archeology in the Canadian Journal, Series II., Vol. III (1858), p. 390.

As to the exact position of the village belonging to this fam- ous pit, I have not definitely determined. Orange Co. 30 is not too distant to have been the one with which it was connected.

30. On the east half of lot 2, concession 11 Thos Jarratt who has lived here for many years, has regularly found pottery fragments, pipes etc., in and near the ambeds on the high ground on this farm. Eastward, across the concession road on the west half of lot 2, concession 12 numerous evidences of Huron occupation have also been found. The latter is the farm of the late Wm Miller, the present owner being Donald McLean although no person now lives on it. Isolated human skeletons have been ploughed up on this farm on the hill adjacent to the land of Mr Jarratt. An Iroquois tomahawk or two have been reported, but relics of European manufacture are not numerous.

31. On the west half of lot 2, concession 13. The McKinley homestead Donald McKinley being the present occupant. They have found pipes, stone axes, pottery fragments, etc., but no iron relics are remembered. Mr McKinley grandfather of the present occupant, found a human skeleton. A large sinkhole occurred on lot 1, not far from the site.

32. On the east half of lot 1 concession 13. Thos Hipwell. The site covers four or five acres beside Bass Lake. Mr Hipwell found iron tomahawks bearing the French stamp, two round stones (large), pottery fragments pipes (including a carved animal stone pipe, which his wife's father gave away). One of the camps had a pavement of burnt stones. When his father the late John Hipwell first settled here in 1849 black bass were very numerous

in the lake, and from this circumstance the lake got its name. Two acres of lot 1 are in the lake

35. On the east half of lot 2, concession 14. John S. Nelson. Beside Rice Lake. Stone relics, especially stone axes, have been found in considerable numbers near the lake. An interesting stone relic once found here was an axe of one end and gouge at the other. The stone axe (No. 17785 in the Provincial Museum, Milne's collection) came from this site. Mr Milne obtained an axe with a groove around it. It is worthy of note that many of the stone axes found here are very primitive in their workmanship. Although an iron knife and an iron tomahawk have been found by Mr Nelson it is apparent from the kinds of relics that races of aborigines lived here long before the Europeans.

34. On the west half of lot 8, concession 10. Wm. H. Crawford. There is a rift in the hills through this lot in concession 10, and a stream takes its rise near this site and follows through the glen between the hills making its way at last to Rice Lake. The usual pottery fragments, pipes, etc., and a stone mortar have been found here. There is a spring just a little north of Mr Crawford's garden 8 where the Indians of this village could procure water. When I visited this place on July 11, 1902 three patches of blackened soil mixed with pottery fragments were visible in the garden on a hillside. Other camps and ashbeds occur near and on the west side of the hollow in which the sawmill is placed some Indian remains have also been found.

33. On the west half of lot 6, concession 11. James Thompson. The camps were indicated by the usual pottery fragments, etc., which were found more abundantly near the edge of the swamp, through which flows the stream mentioned under the last site. Some years ago Mr Thompson found a few iron tomahawks. In the field south of the dwelling house and occupying the space between the house and the watercourse several pipes etc., were once ploughed up.

32. On the east half of lot 6, concession 12. David Johnston. Ashbeds more than a foot deep were found here, chiefly beside the low ground of the adjoining swamp. The usual relics have been found. A human skull was unearthed beside the crossroad, and near this site. A few remains have also been found on the west half of the lot.

37. On the east half of lot 7, concession 12. Robert Johnston. Some clay pipes and other remains have been found here. There are some trenches or corrugations on the surface of the ground supposed to be artificial. Donald Johnston of the west half of this lot (No. 7) has found a pipe and pieces of pottery on his land.

38. On the west half of lot 7, concession 13. The late Donald Buchanan etc., was the first settler here, many years ago, and in early years began to find evidences of aboriginal occupation. His son Donald is the present occupant of the farm and another son, Frank Buchanan, has also paid some attention to the remains of

the aborigines found here. Considerable remains of a town or village have been found, and, like the other sites hereabout, it was evidently connected with the fishery at the neighboring Rice Lake. The site has seven or eight acres altogether, on a raised plateau, which includes the present dwelling-house and farm buildings. In the garden of the original dwelling, beside a pond, there were thick deposits of ashes with relics and fragments. A few European beads and iron tomahawks have been found, but not in any great quantity. A few human bones have also been found. Dr Rawlings of Pemetanguishene made an archæological visit here in 1888, or earlier, and obtained pipes, etc. There is a group of artificial holes (probably empty caches or empty single graves) on the higher ground southward from the site, but on the same farm. In consequence of the proximity of Rice Lake, fish bones have been found in the debris at this site in great quantities. This is an important site, and I have concluded that it represents the earlier tradition of the "capital" of the Rock nation of Hurons (Arendarrhonons), and was probably the town visited by Champlain and called Cahiague. My reasons for this view will be found in the Introduction.

39. On the east half of lot 7, concession 13. John Robertson. The ground is blackened with the camps of aborigines. The occupants have found stone axes, pipes, pottery fragments, fish bones, etc. The extent of the remains is not so great as at the last mentioned site on the west half of the same lot.

40. On the west half of lot 8, concession 14. Robert Roberts. This site is beside the road along the west side of the 14th concession, and also adjoins Mr Coleman's land (See next site.) Mr Roberts has found pipes, pottery fragments, skinning stones, etc., but no true relics so far as he remembers. The field containing the site has seven acres, but relics are not found over all parts of it. It is situated on the north edge of the high ridge, and overlooks the valley that conts to Rice Lake.

41. A site of some interest occurs on the southeast quarter of lot 7 concession 13 the owner of the land being Jas. (M'chael) Coleman, and Arthur Mesling tenant. It is near the boundary of lot 6 (the Jenkins farm), which is occupied by Duncan Morse. There was a burial ground at which single graves were numerous. The cemetery was in a valley, which had graves on both sides of it. There was no communal bioepit of any kind, so far as anyone remembers, with whom I have communicated regarding the place. The following description of it by Dr Joe N. Marvie of Orillia was communicated to me in a letter dated June 27th 1889. It preserves a record of some of the more interesting features of the site. "It is on a slight elevation soil sandy it is thickly studded with small trees and a few large pines whose roots have penetrated and crossed many of the graves. My brother-in-law said it appeared as if when the graves were made by the Indians, the space had been quite clear of trees, with the exception of a few pines, which have since grown and extended their roots very much whilst a second forest of other trees has been since growing

09. The graves were comparatively numerous; he thought there would be somewhere about a hundred. Some years ago (probably twenty or thirty) a gentleman by the name of Donald Buchanan, sr. (see Site No. 38) dug up some of the graves and found, of course, many skulls and it was observed that almost all (if not all) of these were marked on the side as if the Indian had been killed by a blow from a tomahawk on the side of the head. The wounds seemed to be almost all on the side of the head. Mr Buchanan gave one or two of the skulls to a doctor in Orillia." It is worthy of note in connection with the openings made in the skulls, that Huron Indians had a practice of making these holes in the skulls after death. This view is further strengthened in the present case by the fact that, as I am informed by Frank Buchanan, some of the thigh bones found here were also marked with tomahawks or other sharp tools. This could only have been done after death and after the flesh had been stripped from the bones. The mortuary practices of the Hurons were quite unique in many respects and the theory of a battle to account for singular markings on the bones will hardly explain the phenomena satisfactorily in the present case, as in many more where the theory is put forward.

42. On the highest part of the main ridge in the Dry Hills, not near the eastern end of the ridge, there is a site far away from any water supply. It is on the east half of lot 6, concession 7, Archibald McDuff. Numerous pottery fragments, pipes, stone axes, etc., have been found on Mr McDuff's land. Across the concession road on the farm of George Strachan, lot 5, concession 8, some pieces of rusted iron implements were once found. And on the east half of lot 7, concession 7, the farm of Andrew Brown, adjoining Mr McDuff's, there are some peculiar holes, apparently artificial. The relics found have been numerous enough to show that this place was frequented by aborigines, and as it lies upon the line or close to the line of travel from the northward toward Lake Simcoe, it may be taken as a proof of the existence of the Main Trail thither. It was evidently a halting-place for those crossing the hills.

Along the south side of the Dry Hills some village-sites are found at the edge of the swamp that nearly divides the township into two halves. We shall begin at the west corner of the swamp, near Edgar, and follow this chain of villages to the east side of the township.

43. On the east half of lot 16, concession 6, John Rowat was an early settler on this lot, and relics were found here in his time. John Hewitt, who now owns it, is the present owner. He has found numerous remains and has given some attention to them. The site covers about an acre and may be a part of the next one or may have had some connection with it. Springs are numerous hereabout and on the lower ground a short distance southward there are many ice-ruts which have been by mistake supposed by some persons to have had an Indian origin.

44. A site on the west half of lot 10, concession 5, is notable for the finding of a bonepit at it some years ago. The land was owned and occupied at the time of its discovery by John Ashfield, and his name still clings to the pit when people are describing it. The present occupant is Thos. Hutchinson. The bonepit which has been completely covered over was situated near the banks of a small pond, which is fed by springs. Some relics have been found over the cleared portion of this farm, but more especially near the pond. The pit seems to have been found and excavated between the years 1862 and 1866. Prior to the last named year a doctor (probably Dr Taylor) excavated it, and took away a number of perfect crania. About 30 crania in all are said to have been found. A pine tree had grown over the bones; when it turned up it exposed them. The pit is said to have contained bronze kettles, but this point is not fully confirmed. Another statement, that skeletons were buried with heads toward the centre, also lacks confirmation; it is more likely they were buried pell mell, as in almost every other Huron bonepit. Grains of Indian corn, carbonized, and pottery fragments have been observed in the adjacent ground. It is probable this site, as well as the last one, and No. 17, belonged to the period of Champlain's visit.

45. On the east end of lot 11, concession 6. John Morningstar. Mr. Morningstar, having lived here for about 35 years, has had good opportunities for observing the traces of aboriginals. Immediately south of his barn he has found pottery fragments, pipe stems and bowls, clam shells (he calls them "oyster" shells, as they were thicker than ordinary clams), hatchets, etc., but no iron relics.

46. On the east half of lot 12, concession 7. The homestead of Sergeant Donald Grant who settled here in 1832. Robert Grant is the present occupant. The site is where the dwelling-house stands, and in the orchard. It is near the source of a feeder of Hawkestone Creek, between the foot of the range of hills and edge of the swamp. The occupants formerly found relics, but only a few in late years. No iron relics are remembered. Modern Indians camped near at hand as late as 1866.

47. On the west half of lot 11, concession 8. Alex. McEachern. The owner has found pottery fragments, pipes, clam shells, etc., in considerable quantities on a low hill beside a supply of spring water. The remains of many trees were formerly abstruct, but ploughing has nearly obliterated them. No iron relics have been found. The Orillia "Packet" of Sept 6th 1900, has the brief notice of this important site. "Indian relics—pipes, tomahawks, spear and arrow heads, skinning stones, etc.—are still seen easily found in this part of the country. On lot 11 concession 8 of Orillia there has evidently been an Indian village as large quantities of these relics were formerly found there with traces of numerous camp fires. Some time ago Mr A. McEachern, while ploughing discovered two Indian skeletons just below the surface. They had evidently been doubled up and buried with little or no care. On finding them, a hole was dug, and the remains buried deeper."

48. On lot 12, concession 8. Wm. Clark. There is a raised patch of land projecting into the swamp from the north, and on this patch some evidences of aboriginal occupation were found—chippings, a pipe etc., but no iron relics were remembered by Mr. Clark.

49. On the east half of lot 10, concession 9. Peter Gillespie. Some relics and a few other evidences of camps have been found here and on the opposite farm, but there is no convenient supply of spring water.

50. On the east half of lot 14, concession 9. William Rose, jr. There was an old road, used by the early settlers, through the west part of this farm, and which was evidently the main Indian trail converted to the white man's use. A few evidences of Indian camps were found—pipes, pottery fragments, etc. And there are reef formations on the farm which some persons suppose to be artificial. But as the 110 foot shore line crosses into the farm, both on its east and west sides, and makes the reefs, the formations were doubtless produced in this way. (See introduction.)

51. On the west half of lot 15, concession 10. James Morse. This farm has had several successive owners and occupants. It originally belonged to Neil Galbraith, then to Francis Baker, lumberman. During the ownership of the latter Wm. McMullen and John Stonehouse were occupants. In the ashbeds, pottery fragments, pipes, stone axes, etc., were found in abundance. No iron relics have been reported. In a small ravine, near the site, there is a spring, which in the summer [illegible] considerable size and importance in the east parts of the Iowa strip. A little further down the stream from the source, on the farms next to Mr Morse's there are many old beaver dams. The camps were on the east side of the ravine and may have been connected with the beaver-trapping at the adjacent dams.

52. On the west half of lot 12, concession 9. Henry Jermey. There is a low hill with a flat top partly surrounded by ravines, where the farm occupants have found relics and other evidences of a village. This is hinted on as isolated, compared with all of this kind the village was probably palisaded. It is located upon the east fifty acres of the west half (formerly Wm. Harrison's lot).

53. On the east half of lot 13 concession 11. William Johnston. Mr Johnston has lived here for many years, and has been a good observer having taken notice of many points and features in connection with this village-site. They have found pottery fragments, stone axes, pipes, etc., and a human jawbone but no reports on iron relics. Mr Johnston estimates the site covers two acres. It is near springs which flow to Brough's Creek and also at an abandoned shorecliff. When this neighbourhood was in forest, deer had a runway toward Lake Simcoe from the higher ground a little to the northwest of this place, and Mr Johnston thinks that circumstance had something to do with the selection of the site. The old runway passes near this place which is on the edge of the swamp, at a narrow part of it.

64. On the east half of lot 10, concession 11. Richard Anderson. He has found pottery fragments, a pipe, two iron tomahawks, and other evidences of early occupation; though these were probably not extensive, as there are no springs now at the surface of the ground. Mr Anderson also found a few pottery fragments and skinners on the east half of lot 11, concession 11, which he also owns.

65. On the east half of lot 11, concession 13. Alexander Brown. Camps strewn with pottery fragments, pipes, etc., were found beside the stream here (Rugby Creek).

66. On the east half of lot 12, concession 13. Silas Locke. Mr. Locke has found pottery fragments, etc., in a field north of his barn. The ground at the place is comparatively low and near Rugby Creek. He has found skinners at the site and elsewhere on his farm, but no iron relics.

67. On the northeast quarter of lot 10, concession 14. Thomas Morrison. There are about four acres on raised ground, on which remains have been found. This patch extends into the adjoining farm of Robert Anderson, southeast quarter of lot 10. There were some prominent ash-heaps, and quantities of pottery fragments, pipes, etc., have been found. There is conflicting evidence of the finding of two iron tomahawks. A boulder or two of some kind of ore was found on the site, its peculiar coloring having perhaps attracted the attention of the Indians. Mr. Morrison regards it as a "worship stone." In 1908 I obtained five typical relics from Mr Morrison, and they are now in the Ontario Museum (nos. 21871, two bone awls; 21872, part of small clay vessel with finger-nail markings; 21873, two bone beads, one within the other as found). A few single graves had stones in them, besides the heaps.

68. Along the south edge of the main swamp there are a few sites, but they are less extensive and numerous than those on the north edge. On the east half of lot 10, concession 6, John C. Sterle, who formerly owned and occupied this farm, found some pottery fragments, a stone axe, and other evidences of the aborigines; but he said there were few in comparison with other sites. And the evidences have been obliterated by cultivation on the present occupant, Peter McClung, has observed no signs of ashheds or pottery fragments. The farm was originally the Drummer homestead.

69. On the east part of lot 10, concession 8. Robert Paisley. Some remains were found on this land, more especially when Jas. Coates lived on it. He found, about twenty years ago, some flints, pipe heads, etc. The place over looks the wide swamp, but as already mentioned. Originally it was cleared by the Bell family who found the first traces of Indian occupation.

On the west half of lot 10, concession 12, the occupant James Mandaley ploughed on, about the year 1867, a sword or rapier of an interesting kind. This blade bears on one side the inscription, "Hi C. Frelt" and on the other "In Valencia." It was exhibited

at the Historical Loan Exhibition in Toronto in 1899 by his present owner Lawrence Hayden. The place where it was found is not a village-site nor is there to be site known to me within a mile of it. But it was in the course of a trail, on a gravel ridge near the south-east corner of his farm. A stone pipe was once found on the same farm and other articles scattered here and there in the neighborhood show the course of the old trail.

60. On the east half of lot 15, concession 13. Harris Wigle is the present occupant. Formerly Silas Baskerville occupied it. Pottery fragments, pipes, stone axes, etc., were found here several years ago. Hough's Creek passes through the adjoining farm, on the north side.

61. On the east half of lot 16 concession 13. John Leigh. This is a somewhat important site. Remains have been found near springs, which are the source of a stream flowing eastward to Lake Simcoe. The relics which include iron tomahawks, were numerous just south of an old orchard. Some of the pipe-bowls are of the Bell pattern (see Site No. 3)—a distinctively Huron pattern.

62. On the northeast quarter of lot 14, concession 14. Peter Robinson. The usual relics have been found here. Donald McCallum of the east half of lot 11 concession 15, found many relics here about 1884 including two stone tomahawks. No iron relics are remembered by Mr. Robinson. The site occupies about one-fifth of an acre on top of the high hill overlooking the "Algonquin" shoreline. This abandoned shoreline built a huge gravel bar across the valley of Hough's Creek here and as in so many other places the Hurons evidently utilized this bar for the course of their trail across the valley toward the northeast.

63. On the east half of lot 20 concession 10. William Longhead. When Edward D. Allingham lived on this farm he found a few relics—a piece of a sword (rapier) two stone skinners, steel hunting knife, clay pipe—just enough to show occupation during the French period. The place is quite wet, and apparently unfit for permanent habitation but it evidently marks the course of the old trail from Hawkestone to the lake at this point of the township.

64. On the west half of lot 23, concession 9. Guy Kirkpatrick. The occupants have found pipes, pipe fragments, pottery fragments etc., and at a place near the barn they found a cache of nine stone axes. Six inches below the surface of the ground they found ashes, charcoal and pottery fragments. A boulder here showed marks of fire. On the adjoining farm of Archibald Ross, lot 24 (west half), few remains have also been found.

65. On the east half of lot 24 concession 8. Richard O. Bell. This site is beside the Ridge road, which was probably a trail, and at the top of the "Algonquin" cliff. Mr. Bell has found the usual relics, especially when he dug a cellar for his house including a human skull.

66. On the west half of lot 20, concession 5. Beside Lake Simcoe at an attractive little cove in the shore. The land was for

merly occupied by William Brayden but is now unoccupied, though owned by Guy Kirkpatrick (Map Site 84.) This was an Indian landing-place from time immemorial, and a trail is said to have started from here into the interior of the township; but heretofore I have been unable to determine the course. Brayden found stone fire beds, pottery fragments etc., and Capt Burke, a pioneer who once carried on some operations here, is said to have found a sword at the place. On Mr. Burt's land, just eastward, isolated relics have been found.

87. On the west halves of lots 24 and 25, concession 12. This was a famous Indian landing-place at the outlet of Hawkestone Creek, and a trail ran from here onward the northwest. (See "Trails," Introduction.) William Hodges, the occupant, who has lived here since his birth in 1834, ploughed up some stone fire beds, pottery fragments, iron tomahawks, etc. These were on the west side of the outlet of the creek, at the beginning of the trail. Similar remains have been found on the Capt. Davis farm, on the east side of the creek's outlet; and also at places nearer the creek itself.

88. On the east half of lot 19, concession 13. John Haslett. The occupants have found on this site, at different times, two or three clay pipes, a stone pipe, some skinners, and quantities of pottery fragments, but no iron relics. Patches of reddened and blackened earth mark the site, which is beside the 14th line, or concession. I have seldom found sites marked by red-colored soil where the camp fires were placed; but wherever I do find such indications the site bears every evidence of being a very old one. Isolated skinners have been found on the adjoining farm northward, lot 18.

89. On the west half of lot 19 concession 14. Alexander McPhie. The site is on the brow of the ridge overlooking the "Algonquin" shoreline a little east of the farm buildings. The owner found there pipes, flint knives, pottery fragments, brass or copper kettles, with a capacity of two or three quarts. These things were found when the land was first cleared; cultivation has partly obliterated the traces of the aborigines.

Barrie Ont Dec 1902

Hunter

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NOTE ON SITES OF HURON VILLAGES

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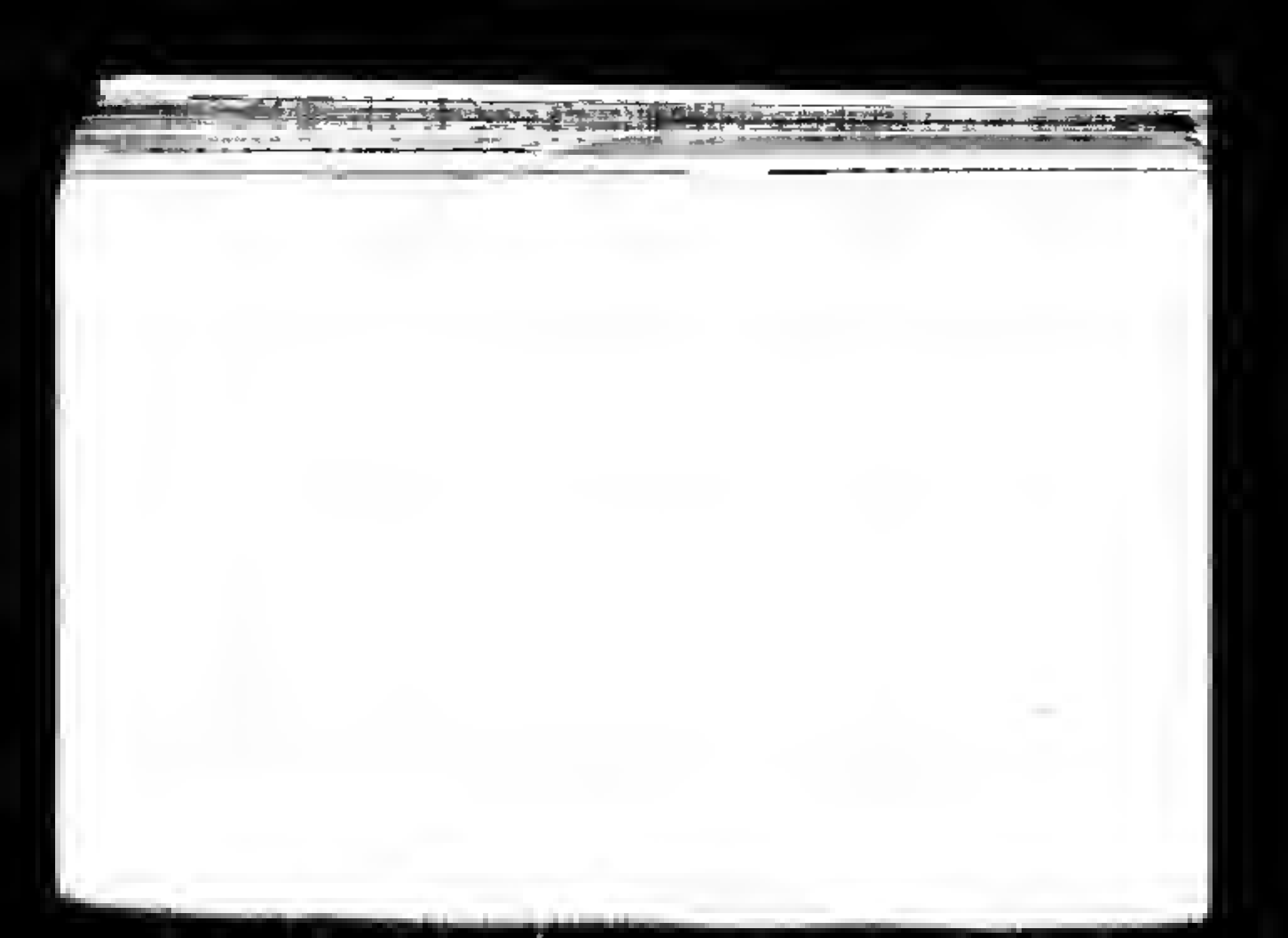

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NOTES

ON

Sites of Huron Villages

IN THE

Township of Oro (Simcoe County)

BY

ANDREW F HUNTER M A

TORONTO
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NOTES ON SITES OF HURON VILLAGES IN THE TOWNSHIP OF ORO SIMCOE COUNTY ONTARIO

By Andrew F Hunter M.A

The township report submitted herewith is the fourth in a series intended to cover the district once occupied by the Hurons, the townships of Tiny Tay and Medonte having successively formed the subjects of preceding reports When collected they form a connected story of some portion of the remains of this remarkable nation of aborigines unique in mortuary practices, agricultural methods, myths and other characteristics. There is every reason to believe that the other townships in the Province possess an interest for the archaeologist equal to these townships of the Hurons. There are more than 500 organized townships in Ontario and each promises work enough for the entire time of a skilled archaeologist without his going beyond the bounds The large amount of early historical literature however (including the narratives of Champlain Sagard Bressani and the Jesuit Relations) which is devoted to these townships of the Hurons and which is to be found about us others in the Province makes them especially interesting One of the chief objects of making a systematic examination of them archaeologically is to throw as much light as possible upon this literature and it is important that this thorough examination should be completed before the facts are beyond recovery

INTRODUCTION

Physical Features

A narrow swampy basin crosses the centre of Oro from east to west, and divides the township into two nearly equal parts. The drainage from this basin flows in three directions. That of the westerly part goes by the Willow or Crowshult Creek to the Nottawasaga River. The Hawkestone Creek drains the centre into Lake Simcoe and Brough's Creek takes the drainage of the easterly part to Shingle Bay, near the Narrows of Lakes Simcoe and Couchiching.

In the south half of the township the land is gently undulating and does not reach a height of more than 250 feet above Lake Simcoe, which is 720 feet above sea level. The ground in this half was wet in many places when lireated, and except in its easterly parts it contains but few Huron village-sites. It was too swampy for them.

The "Dry Hills" of Oro.

The north half of the township is very hilly. The highest altitude in the country of the Hurons is attained on these hills. In a few places here the land attains a height of more than 600 feet above Lake Simcoe, or nearly 1,400 feet above sea level. What are known as the "dry lots" or "dry hills" of Oro occupy the north west corner quarter of the township. They are called "dry" because the settlers among them have to use cistern water all the year round. These people have often made attempts to get water by excavating deep wells but usually without success. Standing out by itself an island as it were, this tract of high ground gives to anyone an exceptionally good panel of view on a clear day. From the crests of the hills one can see a great panorama. Landscapes in the adjoining counties present themselves in every direction. And in the clearest weather by looking in a northwesterly direction the Indian peninsula beyond Owen Sound may be made out. In the south, across Lake Simcoe, the Oak Ridges of York County are distinctly visible. In the northeast lies the granite and Laurentian area of Muskoka—a blue stretch of shrouded and uniform country looking like a distant sea.

There are two or three conspicuous rifts or valleys across these hills at high levels. The highest one of them is traversed by a very high abandoned shoreline, which is about 410 feet above the "Algonquin" (this high shoreline is not traced on my map) and which runs from the deep gravel at the Elsmere site (No. 6). These valleys are dry and secluded, and evidently had their due effect upon the occupation of the intervening hills by the Hurons for in this part of Oro the valleys and ridges run in a northwesterly direction, and the village sites are in lines which run in the same direction.

This hilly tract does not contain any springs or streams, the other parts of the township are all better supplied with streams than these dry hills. The drainage from their northern edge goes toward Georgian Bay. In other places abandoned shorelines are

water-bearing, i.e., springs issue along them; but in these hills the high shorelines become less water-bearing the higher one rises up their flanks. And near their summits they furnish no springs, but are completely dry. These summits were the earliest "islands," and they have been longest exposed as dry land. They are of equal age with the highest parts of the Oak Ridges in York County.

The soil is usually a compact sand of a fertile, though dry, kind. Beds of gravel occur here and there. All the surface deposits were evidently laid down under water—the sport of currents. On the sandy loam of these hills, the woods were quite open beneath, thus furnishing more convenient passage for the aborigines in every direction than the lower swampy ground.

There is some wild land in the north half of the township, which is known as "Upper Oro," and the primeval woods cover the land in many places. But what land has been cleared has yielded considerable evidence of Huron occupation. The timber on these steep, wooded hills includes red oak, sugar maple, beech, grey elm and white pine. These are the prevailing kinds—a flora quite different from that of the swamps.

The preference of the Hurons for such high ground has been noted in my previous reports on Tay and Medonte. Hurons probably selected sandy upland soil for corn growing, the corn patch being always a feature of the Huron village. According to the view expressed to me by a Negro settler in these hills, the Hurons planted their corn on the high hills because "the nearer the sun they could get the better the corn would grow." Perhaps this philosophy of the sun and his effect upon their crops, amusing though it may be to us, has a morsel of truth. What did the Huron know about astronomical distances? To him the sun was a hot ball a mile or two away, perhaps less, and the advantage gained by 500 feet of altitude would be in his humble opinion a very great advantage indeed. The business relations of the sun with the crops of the aborigines have a considerable part in their mythology.

Features of the Modern Topography

In the Old Survey, i.e., Concessions One and Two, the lots are numbered from south to north, but in the New Survey they are numbered from the northern boundary of the township down to Lake Simcoe. In other respects, Oro is surveyed like Tay and Medonte, except that a gore caused by a bend in the Penetanguishene Road or western boundary is inserted at the lake between Concessions Two and Three. This gore is divided into Ranges One and Two.

The usage of the settlers in Oro in the naming of the Concessions lines is not uniform—some (a majority) counting the line after, others counting it before the concession itself. The side roads are called "crossroads." In earlier years the crossroads at lots ten and fifteen and the Ridge Road were known respectively as the Upper, Middle and Lower Crossroads, and they are still sometimes designated in this way.

The Raised Shorelines and Their Archaeological Significance

Here, as in the other townships one of the most prominent physical features is the old shoreline markings. Their great height above present water levels suggests what a vast period of time has elapsed since the waters washed the highest parts of the hills. But there are evidences everywhere that they have done so at some remote time. The plan of the accompanying map is identical with that of the other township maps that I have lately issued. Four of the most important shorelines are marked so as to give the altitudes at the different parts of the township. The "Algonquin" shoreline is taken as the base-line and the other three shorelines are designated by their altitude above this one, viz. 110 feet, 230 feet, 310 feet, as it is the most important. The strong shoreline at 310 feet above the "Algonquin" is the highest one I have marked on the map, although there

Raised Beach of Lake Nipissing (see Report for 1891, p. 70).

are markings at a higher than this. Some of these raised shorelines are of numerous small islands, all of which it is impossible to mark down on the map, but the main portions of them are shown. The 110 foot shoreline now climatical conditions of a kind widely different from what we now have. At this shoreline and also those at 70 feet and 40 feet (the two last not being mapped) ice furrows or ice ploughs become so numerous that a subarctic climate is duly written shown. In the valley of the Willow or Crawbill Creek, and onward throughout the Central Basin of the township referred to in the opening sentence of this introduction, there are many of these ice furrows of a serpent like

form. Their most remarkable feature is that they occur at many uniform altitudes everywhere—always in the vicinity of the three shorelines just mentioned and more especially in what were sheltered bays at the time of their formation. The material of which they are composed is usually modified boulder clay. A few years ago the writer took part in the examination of similar clay ridges or reefs in Innisfil which township is separated from Oro by Kempenfeldt Bay. The object of the investigation was to ascertain whether they were artificial. In structure which in their case was mainly a sedimentary clay the material was much mixed and thus they resembled artificial work. But they lacked a line of humus along the bottom. The conclusion then reached was that they had a natural origin but that on account of the frequency of Indian remains near them some attention had been given to them by the aborigines who had also been struck by the curious phenomena. (See Archæological Report for 1896.) They were evidently caused by thick ice shoving up reefs on the beach. Numerically although they are to be found in all the protected bays of the zone of altitude from 40 feet up to 110 feet above the "Algonquin" still they reach a maximum at the 70 foot shoreline. The conjectural attention of the aborigines to these ice-reefs, which can at this day be little more than a matter of speculation is not the only phase of the subject that needs to be mentioned. One often hears people describe them as "Indian mounds" or "fortifications" or as "Indian embankments" and even as "Indian race-courses." This is of course an error. Similar reefs or ridges also occur in other localities, but always at an altitude corresponding with that above mentioned. Some in Michigan have been described by F. B. Taylor in an article on the surface geology of that State. (See Bull. Geol. Soc. Am., Vol. 8, 1896, p. 44.) In Michigan as well as here some people claim to recognise in these remarkable ridges the work of prehistoric man. And on account of the wide range of this popular fallacy it is worth our while not to dismiss them without full consideration. In Ohio and other adjoining States archæologists are becoming more careful than they were a few years ago in distinguishing the work of ice on former lake shores from actual earthworks and mounds.

The Village Sites

These are chiefly found in the south half of Upper Oro. They are not so distinctly divisible into natural groups as we found in Medonte. There is, however, a difference in kind between east and west villages in Upper Oro. The line of demarcation that divides the northwesterly group of villages from the northeasterly is a physical boundary—a rift across the hills. In the one case (the west) they have no iron relics except in two instances on the Nentral trail. In the other case (the east) they have a moderate supply of European relics with awards in three or four instances at the southeast. Again, the west are seldom at shorelines that are now water-bearing, but the east are usually at such shorelines and as a rule the latter villages were larger and more permanent

The west group were probably early villages of those "nations" found in the townships farther north during the historic period.

Some of the smaller sites in the Dry Hills might have been those of temporary villages established for convenience in corn planting or corn gathering at particular seasons or for stopping-places on the trails, or as winter quarters. They are often distant from any water-supply, and they do not suggest permanence, unless the springs were more numerous in Huron days than now, which is quite doubtful.

Throughout the township the village-sites exhibit marks of having had a sedentary and established Huron population. The Hurons, especially those in the northwest group, like those in the previously examined townships, show considerable development in agriculture (corn-growing, etc.); they had evidently made no little advance in this art.

Nearly everywhere ash beds with pieces of pottery and other fragmentary articles are all that remain to mark the situations and extent of many populous and permanent villages. In some places the sandy soil might have absorbed even the ashes and left few traces of occupation.

Around Bass Lake a nice sheet of water in the northeast corner the sites are very numerous. This might have been expected from our results at similar small inland lakes in the townships formerly examined. From the numbers of Hurons camped around this lake, the Jesuits would doubtless become quite familiar with it. And it is therefore probable that it is the lake marked on Decreux's map which has been confused with Lake Couchiching.

In some cases the encampment covers a few acres of elevated ground surrounded according to the common plan by steep acclivities or sometimes by ravines on about three sides. And in addition to the natural defences of such a position we may readily infer that the whole village was surrounded by a wooden palisade. Villages which thus appear to have had a stockade are Nos. 2, 19, 26, 38, 48, 52, 57 and 62. From the apparent absence of palisading in the northwest group of villages it seems probable that they belonged to the period before the wars of the Hurons with the Iroquois.

My list of 69 sites is the result of a promiscuous survey carried on as opportunity permitted for some years past, and perhaps the list does not include one half of what sites will ultimately be recorded for the township. But what I give are representative sites and are numerous enough to show the extent of Huron occupation, the geographical distribution of the sites and the natural laws that governed this distribution, and to establish the courses of the chief trails. The important sites, which are of course the ones that are best known to the settlers and which will be the first to reach the ear of an investigator, will probably be found in this list. It may be regarded as a collection of first-hand information, reported and revised by the writer, and will at least, make an opening in the field for the correct elaboration of the whole story of the Hurons. The descriptions contain the

names of as many successive occupants of a farm as possible, since when the name of the finder of a relic is known, or the name of the man on whose farm it was found, it becomes easier to assign it to a definite locality, and there is no work so necessary as the definite location of the multitudes of relics that are exhibited here and there without the slightest clue to the place where each was found.

In the historic period of the Hurons—the period to which our attention is chiefly directed—the inhabitants were too numerous to get subsistence only by hunting and fishing. And an extensive cultivation of corn, etc., had to be adopted, although the Hurons were an agricultural people from the very earliest period. Carbonized corn grains are often found on the sites, and patches of corn-hills occur in the vicinity of many centres of population.

In addition to one's own observations, farmers and their workmen are very useful in giving testimony of features observed by them; in fact, their evidence is indispensable in archæological work, which in its nature differs from geology and many other sciences depending upon direct observation. But, on the other hand, an archæologist is at the mercy of their inexactness and exaggerations, seldom consciously made. I have kept this before me, and have given no statements that are not well attested. But I have seldom given my authorities, as this would have increased the size of the report with information of minor importance.

The appearance of European metal implements on a site is a feature of great assistance in clearing up the question of the period to which the village belonged. If we find this character common to some sites and not to others, we are safe in concluding that the former were inhabited after the arrival of the French traders. In this as in other matters negative evidence has, of course, little value, since the reported absence of such relics from a site can only be taken provisionally. And, besides, there is the chance (always a slim one) of a European relic being lost on top of an earlier and pre-French site. But in the aggregate these chances lose their effect, and from the total figures we learn a useful lesson of the actual state of occupation. Scarcely any iron relics have been found in Oro west of the seventh concession. On the other hand, nearly all the sites along the Lake Simcoe front have yielded such relics, some of these were evidently recent (i.e., they belonged to times subsequent to the Huron days), and the remainder were in all probability used as landing places by the Hurons and early white traders. In Medonte we found that 7% per cent. of the village sites yielded French relics, but in Oro this falls to 22 per cent., there being 23 village-sites out of 69 where such relics have been reported. And these 22 have yielded them in minor quantities in comparison with sites in the northern townships; in several cases too, included in the 22 the sites are certainly post-Huron, by making allowance for this, the difference between Oro sites and Tay sites, for example, would become still wider. These figures are derived from promiscuous inquiry and on further investigation may be slightly changed, but the difference shown in the aggregate is too great to be changed much or be proved to be an accidental or chance result. Thus in our

southward journey through the townships of the Hurons it is in Ore that we first actually reach the prehistoric sites. In a separate article on "French relics" I have shown, from a comparison of the frequency of these relics in the various townships that the Hurons had lived in the southerly townships before the French came, and had been driven into the northerly townships at the dawn of the French or historic period. This conclusion, derived from purely archaeological considerations, agrees with the independent evidence furnished by the chronicles of the Jesuits, who narrate the effects of the war between Iroquois and Hurons in driving the latter farther north.

Burials.

The most easterly sites in Ore, such as Coleman's (No. 41), or Morrison's (No. 37), have hitherto yielded no bonepits. Some burial pits have been found as far east as Orillia town, but they are not so common at the east side of the county as in the north and west. This absence of communal burial pits in the eastern sites resembles the results obtained by Geo. E. Laidlaw in the Balsam Lake district farther east, where he found that the burials are almost entirely in single graves. Single burials occur at Nos. 1, 3, 6, 22, 30, 31, 36, 38, 41, 47, 53, 57 and 65. There are seven bonepits, viz. at Nos. 16, 24, 26 (2), 29 (2) and 44.

Cahiague and St. Jean Baptiste.

Like other historic Huron villages Cahiague is doubtless represented by a cluster of sites, rather than by a single one, for herein lies a feature of Huron life and indeed of aboriginal life generally, which has to be kept in mind. It had doubtless been removed to a different place probably three or four times in succession from Champlain's visit in 1615 till 1647, when its successor was abandoned. But the inhabitants were practically the same people, or their descendants, all the time. The passage in the Relation for 1640 (chap. 9), almost identifies the Cahiague of Champlain with the later St. Jean Baptiste of the Jesuit missionaries. Lalemant there informs us that the Arendarronons had a distinct and favorable recollection of the great traveller. The identification is not quite complete although most writers identify the two. The village of the earliest, or Champlain period was in my opinion the Buchanan site (No. 38), where extensive remains have been found near a small lake (Bass Lake), and which otherwise fulfils the conditions. In the Burrows Reissue of the Jesuit Relations, vol. 20, p. 303, I identified Bass Lake with the small lake on Ducreux's map, which may have been confused with Lake Couchiching. The small lake mentioned in Champlain's narrative as lying near Cahiague also becomes identical with Bass Lake. The late Joseph Wallace of Orillia, whom I regarded as the best authority on this question, endorsed my view of the identity of the lakes.

As with other Huron towns mentioned in the early writers, the vaguest surmises have been made as to the position of Cahiague

Most writers have assigned it to the shore of Lake Couchiching, several miles northeast of the town of Orillia. A little more attention to distances, and a better acquaintance with the nature of the country along the shores of Lake Couchiching, would perhaps help to eradicate their error.

Rev. Father Martin (Life of Jogues, Appendix A) identifies Cahiague with the Contarea mentioned by Brebeuf as lying on the frontier of the Hurons. Cahiague contained, according to Champlain, 200 cabins, which Parkman (Pioneers of France) thinks were small, because if they had been the ordinary Huron cabin the population would have been enormous. They were probably single lodges, with a family in each lodge.

In the site on the Buchanan homestead (No. 38) we find such evidences of size and character as Champlain's description of Cahiague would lead us to look for. Yet the moderate quantity of European relics found at this site, and others south of Bass Lake, leads me to think that it was abandoned at an early part of the historic period. North of Bass Lake, European relics are more abundant,—viz., in Medonte and North Orillia. This goes to show that the north was occupied down to a later date than southward of Bass Lake. Ragueneau (Huron Relation, 1648 chap. 4) says the Arendarronons who were the most exposed of the Huron "Nations" were so harassed by the raiding Iroquois that they quitted their territory in 1647 and withdrew to the more populous Huron towns. This migration had doubtless been in progress for some time.

The best evidence therefore seems to point to the Buchanan site, and what would seem to prove it is: (1) Dneseur's map places St Jean Baptiste southwest of what I believe was intended, though perhaps confusedly, for Bass Lake. This map gives the positions of the missions about 1640, and Cahiague, which may be regarded as the predecessor of St. Jean Baptiste, would have a place in the same neighborhood. (2) Champlain's Itinerary agrees with this, for he distinctly mentions the vicinity of a small lake. (3) The formation of the ground in South Orillia, i.e. the formation and courses of the ridges, indicates that a trail passed from the south side of Bass Lake to Lake Couchiching and then to the Narrows, which was the course Champlain took after visiting Cahiague. It is essential to collect further data, and understand all the facts before we can finally determine the positions of Cahiague and St. Jean Baptiste at all the different parts of the historic period.

For various reasons, I am inclined to regard the Arendarronons, or Rock "Nation," whose capital was St. Jean Baptiste as Huronized Algonkins, and not Hurons in much else than language. In fact they were closely related to the Algonkins, and for that matter so were all the Huron tribes. Their religion, myths, etc. so far as they have been recorded by contemporary writers, are chiefly Algonkin. Scarcely any of their myths and religious practices resemble those of the Iroquois who were more distinctively national or representative of the Huron-Iroquois race than the

Hurons, if we can so name the race, the Iroquois having corresponded closely with the Sioux races of the Plains.

Trails.

No feature of the Huron occupation of North Simcoe is more important than their system of forest trails. The word "trail," as used here, means a path (more or less unbeaten) made through the high, open woods, and used by the Indians in going from one village to another. These followed the higher parts of the ridges, where the trees had lofty branches, and the woods were easily passed through. Perhaps "blazes" were sometimes used to mark trees along these trails, as it was a common practice among Indians to "blaze" trees, but it is very doubtful whether any general system of marking them was ever adopted, as the Indians had good instinct in the woods. Everyone knew the topography of his own district,—the slopes and courses of the ridges, the direction of the streams, the belts of hardwoods and evergreens, and other features. The trails of the Hurons were often used down to pre- times, as I have mentioned in former reports. As in Medonte and the other townships, the trails of Oro were mostly diagonal to the modern roads. This is a result of the physical features, the ranges of hills, the vallays, and the streams run this way. There were no canoe portages in Oro, all were forest or overland trails. From the important villages in the north half of the township there were at least two trails down to Lake Simcoe.

The Main Trail or Hawkestone Trail.

The more important one of the two trails just mentioned began at the outlet of Hawkestone Creek, and followed up the west side of the stream for a considerable distance, not immediately beside the stream, but along the ridges a short way from it. The Indians used it from the earliest times, and it was also a deer path, then the early settlers used it, about 1832 and later on their way to Upper Oro, from Hawkestone where there was a landing-place for settlement purposes. Yet I am informed that it was never widened into a waggon road, but was only a path, although in some places it was wide enough for an ox team. It has not determined where it crosses Hawkestone Creek, but in the neighborhood of Mitchell Square it reappears along the east side of the creek, or at least I suppose it to be the same trail. It is probably the continuation of the Main Trail from Medonte toward Lake Simcoe, which we found crossing out of Medonte into Oro in the sixth concession. At any rate I have called it the "Main Trail" as its position would suggest this name. [See plan Site No. 29.]

We have thus found the Main Trail passing through Oro, Medonte and Tiny Townships, to Cedar Point, on the northwest shore of the latter township. It runs in one general direction all the way for more than thirty miles, following the spine of the Huron country. Along its course over the chain of hills we have found many of the important towns or villages of the Hurons. There can be little doubt that it was much used in Huron days.

A trail evidently passed along the northern flank of the high ridge north of Rugby. Down to the present day the Rama Ojibways frequent the parts near where this trail passed, for the purpose of picking ginseng. This was the branch of the Main Trail to Rama Lake at the Narrows.

Trail to the Neutrals.

While investigating the Huron occupation of Oro, I had constantly before me the probability that the trail leading to the Neutrals might have passed through this township. So I gave some time and attention to making enquiries in the west side of the township for evidence of its course if it existed there. The overland, or forest trail, by which Brebeuf and Chaumonot went in 1640 on their famous journey to the Neutrals, necessarily passed around the head of Kempenfeldt Bay. But its course from this Bay northward for some distance, is not quite so evident. After making enquiries for the clearing up of this question, I have concluded that it passed through Vespra, west of the Little Lake in that township. From the increased number of remains in that locality, when compared with those of the west of Oro and from the nature of the ground it is evident the Vespra route was the one mainly used. It did not pass through Oro except at the northwest corner of the township, where two sites (Nos. 1 and 2) indicate its course.

A trail went from Shanty Bay toward Gilchrist P.O. near site No. 21, and at the west half of lot 17, concession 4, it united with another branch from Crowhill. The latter came from the Penetanguishene Road at lot 12, and crossed the Crowhill swamp at a narrow part (where a Trespass crossroad through lot 18, concession 3, still marks its course) before uniting with the former. The early Highland Scotch settlers in the northeast of Oro used these trails or both branches of the one as the Ridge Road was not open eastward much beyond Shanty Bay in the early days of settlement. This Gilchrist trail might have been used a little by the Hurons, but it evidently led to the Aresdarronnons to the east, and the swamps were too extensive to be regularly crossed going by this trail toward the northwest corner. It was used within the memory of living persons by Indians travelling overland from Barrie to Orillia.

It is probable the Penetanguishene Road was not an Indian trail, although sites occur along this early colonization road, and numerous streams take rise near it, where eligible spots for villages may be found. The trail marked on some old maps and agreeing with this Road in a general kind of way is doubtless the one to the Neutrals. But it should be remembered that any agreement in the courses of the two can be only accidental, because the Penetanguishene Road was surveyed in 1811 and opened in 1814 as the shortest and straightest route between Kempenfeldt and the head of Penetanguishene Bay. While on the other hand the trails of the aborigines take us back to nature itself before the white man with his straight roads, came upon the scene.

The Ridge Road.

This is the main highway from Barrie to Orillia, and was opened as a public road along the "Algonquin" lake ridge, in 1848, eastward from Shanty Bay the westerly part having been opened before. It appears to have been an Indian trail, originally, as there are a few miles along the ridge and no swamps to cut off the travelling. The ridge is almost continuous for a long way and there are no streams flowing into Kempenfeldt Bay from the north, but a few small ones begin to make their appearance as soon as the lake itself is reached near Orr Station. Sir George Head ("Forest Scenes") mentions the ridge running into Ore from the head of Kempenfeldt Bay which he found passable as a trail in 1815. But I have not met with any other tradition of it. Nearly all the sites found along the top of this ridge yielded European relics.

Other Transverse Trails.

There are evidences of some local trails crossing the "Dry Hills" from southeast to northwest, but I have not marked them upon the map as I have not met with any tradition of their existence in modern times, and their terminations, if marked, would be conjectural.

CATALOGUE OF VILLAGE SITES.

The Northwest Group of Sites.

1. On the south half of lot 39 concession 1, George McLean. On sandy soil near a spring (now nearly dry) and a swale. Remains have been found on a patch of five acres or more but they were most numerous at the spring which is the source of a stream called Bishop's Creek, or sometimes Lang's Creek (so-called after early settlers). The original wood was chiefly maple. There were four or five artificial holes at the edge, perhaps empty single graves or caches. Among the relics found were two or three iron tomahawks besides animal bones, etc. Some of the pipes had the Huron trumpet-mouth pattern. Several human bones (thigh bones, lower jaws, etc.), were ploughed up near the surface, in scattered positions, as if no care had been taken of their dead. [It may be recalled in this connection that captives or prisoners were usually eaten and their bones received no regular burial.] A man who lived here many years ago when describing these human bones to me, spoke of them as the skeletons of two or three persons. Rubies of various kinds, indicating camps, have been found on the adjoining farm southward (a half lot 38 Henry Mintz's). Another stream rises here and it may be found that these camps belonged to a village quite distinct from that on Mr McLean's.

2. On lot 35 concession 1. The Penetanguishene Road passes through this site and as it is thus readily seen and is often talked about, the place has received the name of "Pottery Hill." On account of its situation on a public road the site on "Pottery Hill" is well-known to every person in the locality and it has enjoyed

greater distinction than many another site which is really more important. Various persons have occupied the land on the Ore side; among these have been Henry Cannon, Paul Sheffield, and Ephraim Salsbury. The site extends into the farm of John Marshall, lot 35, concession 1, Vespra Township. The whole site occupies a hill, surrounded by ravines, and was, perhaps, palisaded. Three or four acres is the extent of land over which ashbeds and relics have been found. As is usual at nearly every other village site, a spring issues near at hand, and from it, no doubt, the Indians of the village got their supply of fresh water. It is on the land of Mr. Marshall and is the source of a small stream that runs to Willow Creek, in Vespra. One man found here a coin, or ornament, the only European article that has been reported to me as having been found here. Another observer, whom I interviewed, remarked that he saw cornobs (carbonized) dug out of the refuse heaps; this goes to prove that the site was of Huron origin. One early observer of this site was R. W. Douglas of Toronto, who obtained pipes and other relics from this place in 1873. Large quantities of pottery fragments were to be seen at that date and he considered it had been used as a pottery. The name "Pottery Hill" perhaps also implies this view. But this is a common error in regard to the deposits of refuse on party sites; such heaps are always thickly mixed with pottery fragments. In the collection at Toronto University Museum the description of No. 17 is:—"3 clay pipes (imperfect) from a mound on Penetanguishene Road near Hillsdale—R. W. Douglas donor." (The mound is of course a refuse heap and not a burial mound, in the special sense of the word.) There is no evidence at hand that should lead us to assign this site to a late part of the historic period of the Hurons.

3. On lot 40 concession 2 Joseph Jennett has found a few Indian remains, including a stone axe or "skinner," a human skull in one place and a thigh bone in another. He has not found ashbeds; the place is rather too dry for permanent camps, but might have been part of a cemetery in connection with an adjacent village site at Medonte, just over the townline. (Probably site No. 49 in our catalogue of that township.)

4. On the west half of lot 3, concession 3, George Sargeant. Mr. Sargeant, who has lived here for thirty-six years, has found pipes and pottery fragments on the hill northeast of his house, but has observed no ashbeds. There is a spring about a quarter of a mile westward, but the land at the site itself is very high and dry, being about 600 feet above Lake Simcoe.

5. On the east half of lot 3, concession 3, John Shaughnessy. This site extends into the east half of lot 2 (Jas. Fraser's). Several clay pipe bowls of the pattern which I have provisionally named the Bell pattern have been found here. (See Medonte Report, p. 77.) No iron relics are found. The high dry land here-about yields good Indian corn at the present day. In a deep glen northward good springs are found.

6. On the west half of lot 1, concession 4. The usual relics, indicating camps, have been found on the portions of this farm occupied by John Elsmere and Joseph Elsmere, sr., respectively. And a little way up the high hill westward, on a flat patch of ground on the east half of lot 1, concession 3, workmen unearthed an Indian's skull near the present township line. Strong springs issue near where the camps were placed.

7. On lot 2, concession 4. Geo. Kissick. Here, as at so many other Huron sites, a few single graves were found on or near the site of the village. No iron relics have been reported.

8. On the east half of lot 1, concession 5, J. J. McNally, owner (absentee). Geo. Cook became tenant last spring, and has found pottery fragments, etc., southeast of the barn, on a plateau, near deep ravines. There are no surface springs anywhere, and the land is very high, that immediately to the west of the place being the highest part of the Dry Hills. When Mr. McNally himself occupied the farm, some relics were found.

9. On the west half of lot 4, concession 4. George Henry Eddy formerly occupied this farm and found some remains of the usual kinds. The land is now under sod, and nobody lives on it. It is owned by James Hewitt at Edgar.

10. On the east half of lot 23, concession 2. Joseph Bertram. The occupants have found pottery and pipe fragments, stone "skinners," flints, etc., but the site is apparently small.

11. On the east half of lot 6, concession 3. Alexander Eddy. At the small grove of second growth pines south of his dwelling, Mr. Eddy has found pipes, pottery fragments, stone axes, etc., but no iron relics were observed by him.

12. On the northwest quarter of lot 7, concession 4. Wm. Weeks. Mr. Weeks has found a few remains of the usual kinds.

13. On the east half of lot 8, concession 4. Joseph Cavanagh. His father, Patrick Cavanagh, settled here many years ago, and found the usual pipe stems, pottery fragments, stone axes, etc. (but no iron relics) on a patch of elevated ground north-west of the farm buildings. There are no surface springs now, and no water is obtainable by digging as they once dug a well 120 feet deep and got none.

14. On the west half of lot 29, concession 2, Jas. Milbee. The Milbee homestead. When the elder Milbee lived here a number of years ago, they found ashbeds, pottery fragments, stone axes, etc. The site is on the ridge eastward; it is only three or four rods square. No iron relics have been reported. The Hurons appear to have followed the ridge here, which runs toward the north-west.

15. On part of lot 27, concession 2. Robert Milbee. The remains were found near the east end of this farm, on the high ground. They were found more especially when Mr. Gardiner owned this farm. The woods covering the ridge here contain a large proportion of beech trees. It is but a short distance from the place where the remains were found to the bonepit mentioned

under the next number, and there might have been some connection between the two.

16. On the northwest quarter of lot 8, concession 3. John Harrison. Many years ago Mr. Harrison's son found a bone-pit here. He had been sent to dig a grave for a small dog that had died, and on digging into a hollow a few yards south of their dwelling house, he found the deposit of human bones. According to Mr. Harrison's statements, the pit was about 14 feet in diameter. There was a sinkage of the ground about two feet below the surrounding level; then, the deposit of bones was about two feet thick, thus making the bottom of the pit about four feet from the level of the ground. Mr. Harrison took out about 20 entire skulls from the part he dug. About the year 1876, or perhaps earlier, Rev. H. N. Jackson, M.D., and Rev. E. D. Wilcox, Congregational ministers, then living in the neighborhood, made some examination of the pit. It was estimated that it had contained 100 skeletons altogether, at the lowest estimate, some of the bones being of large proportions. No relics of any kind are reported as having been found in it but Mr. Harrison found pipes, etc., when he first cleared the land near the pit. He observed no ashbeds, hence this might have been the cemetery of the next named site, No. 17, which was upwards of half a mile distant, but quite large.

17. On lot 10 concession 3. John Thompson. Formerly occupied by T. M. Thomas. This site was large remains having been found over an extent of nine or ten acres. Artificial holes in the ground occurred at it, and there were four or five refuse heaps. Bone needles, stone axes, grains of corn (carbonized) in considerable quantities, and other relics have been found, but no iron relics have been reported. The village does not seem to have had much attempt at palisading. It is the best known site in this neighborhood, perhaps because some of the ashbeds with pottery fragments can be seen along the roadside, where passers can readily observe them. The bed of a stream (now dry) crosses the road here. It seems to have been the chief village in this vicinity, and the last-mentioned bone-pit, No. 16, was probably its cemetery.

18. On the west half of lot 17, concession 1. Chas. Partridge, sr. The site covers an acre, more or less, on top of a hill. The relics found at it include fragments of clamshells, pottery, clay and stone pipes, flints, etc. These were found many years ago, when the patch was first cleared, but ploughing has almost obliterated the evidences of occupation. No iron relics have been observed. The site now has no springs or other water supply closer to it than a swamp at some little distance. At the foot of the hill on which the village stood there are ridges that might be taken for fortifications. But it is probable they are ice-reefs, like others to be seen at many places along the valley of this Crowe hill creek.

19. On the northeast quarter of lot 15, concession 3. John Elliott. Remains of camps were found on a peak of raised ground

between two streams which meet. No iron relics have been reported.

20. On the west end of lot 11, concession 1. On the southwest corner of this farm, at a house now occupied by Daniel O'Rourke, many years ago numerous pottery fragments and stone axes or chisels were found. Some people supposed this was where pottery had been made, as the fragments were very abundant. But this is a common error regarding refuse heaps at sites. The village or camps stood on the edge of the Crowshill swamp.

21. On the east half of lot 20, concession 3. Geo. Caldwell, sr. Mr. Caldwell found some pieces of Indian pipes, etc., on a ridge of light soil in one of his fields when it was first cleared. The remains were not extensive, but are sufficient to indicate former occupation, as also the course of a trail which passed through his farm going to Shanty Bay. (See under "Trails" in the Introduction.)

22. At Kempenfeldt Point, in the brickyard. Flint spearheads, pipes, etc., were found here by George Johnson several years ago. These were found a few inches below the surface, when removing clay to make bricks. Also some stone chisels or axes, pipe bowls, an iron knife and some human skeletons, three or four crowded into holes and a child's in a board coffin. The last named was evidently recent. They were found by Wm. Crowe who lives near the place and often worked in the brickyard. This Point was a landing-place for Indians down to recent years, and the Hurons might have used it in their day, although pottery fragments have not been reported. Ojibway Indians some years ago also camped a few hundred yards northeast of the Point. I will quote from a letter written to me in 1897 by Dr. C. N. Lauro of Coboconk, Ont., who spent his boyhood near the place.—"Indians used to camp at the foot of the hills east of Kempenfeldt Hill and Point on the road leading to Shanty Bay. There used to be many small pine trees there and perhaps they are there yet. My grandfather the late Thomas Drury, said that the Indians camped there every summer as long as he could remember and he first came to the country in 1819. The place was fenced in about 15 years ago (in 1882) after which the Indians ceased to camp there."

23. On the west half of lot 27, concession 4. Some time before 1887 James Ross, who was then the occupant of this farm, found in his orchard an iron tomahawk, two flint lock pistols, but no pottery fragments. A paragraph in the Barrie "Examiner" Feb. 13, 1890, adds that a flint lock gun and a sword were also found. South of this place there is a cove on the shore of Kempenfeldt Bay where there is a good landing-place. The spot is on the brow of the ridge overlooking the "Algonquin" shoreline.

THE EASTERLY GROUP OF SITES.

24. On lot 3, concession 7. Ebenezer Welker. Remains were found west of the farm buildings on the east half on a flat, ele-

vated piece of ground. Among the relics found here was a stone mortar. A bonepit was found about 60 rods distant to the west on the southwest quarter of lot 3. It was discovered and first opened about the year 1857 by William Walker of Carlton who gave me particulars of it. He appears to have been the first person to make an opening in the pit, but he did not dig in the bottom. Others did so at later times. A large pine grew over the pit. Mr. Walker, in the course of his digging found no brass kettles in it or other articles of European manufacture; but another person informed me that brass kettles were subsequently found in it, though I have had no confirmation of this story and am inclined to disbelieve it. The late F. Whitlock informed me that the three bonepits of this neighborhood (i.e. this one and the two mentioned under No. 26) were excavated by persons from Orillia. The only articles besides bones, that I have positively known to come from this pit were a copper ring (or perhaps brass) and a pipe. The late J. M. Hunter and the writer examined it briefly in 1888, but the pit had evidently been thoroughly dug out previous to our visit. It was in porous sandy soil. It estimated from its dimensions and from the various accounts of the diggers that it originally contained about 150 skulls or skeletons. Mr. Walker has found relics near the pit itself and the owner of the northwest quarter of lot 3, Chas. Emms, has also found numerous remains on his land.

25. On the west half of lot 4, concession 7, Mr. Cook. The occupant's brother, George Cook (now at the east half lot 1, con. 5) occupied this farm until April 1902, and found many relics, chiefly broken ones, at this site but no iron ones. It appears to have been extensive. The occupant found some iron tomahawks in this neighborhood. It is not far from the bonepit mentioned under the last site, and may have been contemporary and connected with it.

26. On the west half of lot 3, concession 8. Neil McNevin. The marks of about twenty Huron lodges, having in nearly every case three fires for each lodge, were to be seen over an area of about three acres (not more), when I first visited the site on Aug. 27, 1887 and June 11, 1888. The Huron lodge form was more discernable on the ground here than of any other place seen in my archæological visits. The village was probably palisaded, as it was situated on rising ground almost surrounded by ravines. The south edge of the site extends over the boundary of this farm into lot 4. In the ravine along the west side of the site there is a streamlet, which flows to the Coldwater River. It was evidently a village of considerable importance. Jas. Davis, now of Orillia Township, cultivated the west half of lot 4 for a term of years, and the part of the site on his land was used by the Davis family as a garden on account of the great richness of the soil. To Mr. Davis and family I am indebted for aid in my researches at this site as well as at other places. They readily gave me several relics which they found, and these were sent by me to the Provincial Museum. The public spirit shown by them is highly commendable.

A list of the relics (with their catalogue numbers) is here given, as they are typical of a Huron village. The preponderance of bone relics is worthy of note in connection with this purely Huron site. From Jas. Davis: A grotesquely modelled black clay pipe (6920) this fine specimen is fully described at p. 51 of the Archæological Report for 1896, the illustration is herewith reproduced. Stone axe (16,232); clay pipes (16,236) (16,237); a toy or miniature clay pipe

was found by a member of the Davis family, (it is described and figured at page 45 of the Archæological Report for 1898, bone chisel (16,920); pointed bone (16,921); arrowhead; two imperfect bone awls, beaver's tooth, blue glass bead (European) and two imperfect soapstone specimens (all 17,824). From Neil McNevin, the owner of the land I received: Bone awl or needle (17,916); bone chisel (16,898). The only articles of European manufacture reported as having been found here were an iron tomahawk, found by Mr McNevin, and the blue glass bead above-mentioned. The village thus obviously belonged to an early date. Black pottery ware of which the pipe No. 6,920 is a specimen, is not very common on Huron sites. It is said to have been produced by double burning, or kiln-ing. After the first fire had made the clay articles intensely hot, the bright coals were raked away, and from the fresh fuel then applied the smoke stained the pottery a blank color throughout its entire thickness. (See Mason's 'Woman's Share in Primitive Culture' p. 196). Two boneyards of medium size were found a hundred yards or more to the southward, on lot 4. They had been thoroughly ransacked when I saw them. Having been guided to them by Jas. Davis, I estimated that each had contained somewhere from 100 to 150 skeletons. Pipes were the only relics said to have been found in them besides bones. Some medical students natives of this township, had obtained crania and other bones from them. Southeast of these pits there were from 50 to 100 shallow pits to be seen in 1889. The place was then in woods, but has since been cleared. This was probably

the scaffold-patch, or place of temporary burial; or the irregularities may have been due to heaps of earth for a cornpatch.

27. On the east half of lot 4, concession 7. The land belongs to Alex. McLean, who lives about a mile distant. Wm. J. Hunter, jr., of the adjoining farm (lot 5), observed pottery fragments, etc. here, while at work on the land. I have been unable to ascertain the extent of occupation of the aborigines, but I judge the site was small and transient, as there is no surface water supply on the farm.

28. On the east half of lot 6, concession 8. Alex. Woodrow. Numerous springs rise in the sandy hills hereabout, and are sources of the Coldwater River. Remains have been found more or less frequently throughout a field of six acres. When it was first cleared several years ago, a few iron tomahawks were found, besides the usual relics of native manufacture. The occupant of lot 6, who is also Alex. Woodrow by name, has found remains on his land. The village on lot 6 might have been the village of which the east number was the burial place, the distance between them not exceeding half a mile.

"Dr. Bawtree's Burial Pit No. 3"

29. On the east half of lot No. 7, concession 8, may be seen the best known archaeological feature in Oro, two bonepits having been found near the dwelling house many years ago. When the first of these was discovered, the farm was occupied by Malcolm McArthur. He had settled upon this farm before 1847, and had lived there more than ten years before the discovery of the pits. The farm is now occupied by the Robertson brothers. The larger pit contained:—A large number of human bones (some of which were of mammoth proportions), brass kettles (many or all of which were damaged by having a hole knocked in the bottom), a piece of lace, a braid of hair, beads, etc. John C. Steele, Esq., of Coldwater has a well preserved conch shell found by John Galbraith in the boneput. Galbraith kept a tavern about two miles from the pit, when the farm was cleared, and he appears to have done more digging in the pit than anyone else. The shell when found had the end robbed or drilled off so that it could be used as a horn. The Jesuit Relations mention that these shells were in use among the Barons as trumpets. When Mr. Steele lived in Oro—about five miles from the pit—his family used the shell as a dinner horn. It could be heard two miles away, and was known as "Steele's horn"—though always in a droll humorous way, because it made the neighbors feel hungry. Hence it came about that in the nineteenth century as well as in the seventeenth "the horn of hunger was heard on the hills" of Oro. Mr. Steele informed me that nine brass kettles all damaged in the way described above were found in the pit. And I prefer to adopt nine as the number found because other eye witnesses have mentioned this as the true number although exaggerated accounts have increased the

number to seventeen, and, in the case of one person, to sixty. South-east of the pits there is a sandy plain, overgrown, when I first saw the place in 1888, with second-growth pines. Here there was a curious network of apparently artificial arrangements on the ground (perhaps corduroy), which the settlers remarked when they first came to the neighborhood. On account of its peculiar appearance they called it the "Orchards," but I have been unable to understand the propriety of the name. No springs now exist on the surface anywhere near the pits or "orchards," the land being hilly and dry.

An account of one of the bonepits was written about the time of its discovery, by Edward W. Rawlins, M.D., of the Military Establishment at Penetanguishene, and appeared in the Edinburgh "New Philosophical Journal" for July, 1841. But Dr. Rawlins had no opportunity of correcting the proof of it; hence, the text which here follows is that of a corrected typewritten MS., sent by him to the Canadian Institute, Toronto, in 1894, which I am permitted to use in preference to the published texts.

Dr. Rawlins's Description

"The third of these sepulchral pits (the first and second were in the Township of Tiny), which has been examined is not in the immediate neighborhood. It is situated on lot 7 8th concession of the Township of Oro, and was visited on the 4th of November last (1847). It had been opened by the proprietor of the land about a fortnight before. The land belongs to a Mr Galbraith, an intelligent Highlander, who gave a very distinct account of the exploration of the pit. It has been cleared for several years, and no notice taken of the pit till the above time, when a new settler built a shanty nearly over it. A French Canadian, happening to come there to work at the house, immediately recognized its peculiar appearance, and told the people that if they would dig there they would certainly find plenty of bones and twenty-six kettles, a prediction which was speedily verified.

"The pit is on elevated ground, in the middle of a flat undulating and hilly country, but apparently without any particular relation in its situation to encroaching objects or places, except perhaps that it is on a short line of communication between Lakes Simcoe and Huron (now called Georgian Bay) [See 'Trails' Introduction]. The soil is a light loam. It measures about fifteen feet in diameter, has the distinctly defined elevated ring, but the centre less depressed than in those before examined, which may have arisen from the character of the soil or the greater bulk of its contents. On its margin grew formerly a very large pine, which was cut down at the clearing of the land. The roots of this pine had grown through the pit in every direction.

"The bones were scarcely covered with earth. They were of all sizes. Galbraith himself made a rough calculation of the number by counting the skulls from a measured space, which gave to the whole not less than fifteen hundred. This was probably an exaggerated number, though they undoubtedly amounted to several

hundreds. They were in good preservation, as some, pieces of tendon still remained, and the joints of the smaller bones were even unseparated.

"It was noticed that only a few of the skulls bore marks of violence; one, which was exposed in our presence, had a circular perforation on the top resembling a bullet-hole; and others, it had been observed, bore the appearance of having been "tomahawked." A similar observation was made on the size of these bones as had been on those found in the other pits—that some of the lower jaws were very large and would amply encircle that of a full sized European. The cylindrical bones, however, did not appear to be of unusual size.

"As in the first noticed pit, were found also twenty-six kettles, four of brass and the rest of copper; one conch-shell, one iron axe, a pipe, and some of the lozenge-shaped beads (wampum). The kettles in this pit were described as being arranged in the form of a cross through its centre, and in a row round the circumference. From observations made with the compass, it is probable that the points of this cross bore relation to the cardinal points, two of them faced upwards the others were placed with their base upwards

"The conch-shell was found under one of the kettles, they had been carefully packed with beaver-skins and bark.

"These kettles resembled exactly those before described (see Dr Bawtree's descriptions of his first and second burial pits in Report on Tiny township), though they averaged of a smaller rim. They were in good preservation, but with this peculiarity that each had been rendered useless by blows from a tomahawk That they had been intentionally cut into there can be no doubt some bearing one others three or four incisions, all of the same length and shape and all on the bar of the kettle, they had evidently been made with an axe and the size of the incisions seemed to correspond to the edge of one found with them, but no opportunity occurred of comparing them. Should any doubt exist as to the exact history of the pit, the fact of these kettles having been rendered unserviceable seems highly calculated to remove that doubt as it appears to be a proceeding so very contrary to the habits and ideas of Indians in general"

[E G Squier who quotes this description in his "Antiquities of the State of New York" (p p. 136-137) makes the following note at this place "Dr Bawtree is mistaken in supposing this practice uncommon The Oregon Indians invariably render useless every article deposited with their dead so as to remove any temptation to a desecration of the grave which might otherwise exist. A similar practice prevailed among the Floridian Indians."]

"The conch-shell is smaller than those found in the Township of Tiny It is in good preservation though quite white, and in some parts has lost its smooth surface; a piece has been cut from it as to the test described (See Dr Bawtree's No 1, Tiny)

"A pipe was also found which the person who explored the pit described as having been formed out of blue-stone or hard

clay, and very neatly cut in a succession of circles, the base nearly as large as a common tumbler. On one side it had a human face, the eyes of which were formed of white pearly-looking beads. This pipe was unfortunately destroyed by some drunken farmers while examining it. It was described as being remarkably handsome, and would have been more carefully preserved had the discoverer noticed its beauty at first, but in its dirty, coiled state he paid but little attention to it.

"An iron axe exactly similar also to that before mentioned, though of smaller size, was found, and a large quantity of the flat circular beads."

After describing a Huron Feast of the Dead and the formation of a burial pit, Dr. Bawtree proceeds:

"That the kettles which were found in Pit No. 3 in the Township of Orr were deposited there under some such circumstances seems most likely from the fact of their having been previously rendered unserviceable, this proving almost to a certainty that they were not placed there for any purpose suggested by their ideas of the future but that attended their deceased friends as a broken kettle would be even less serviceable to them in their happy hunting grounds than to those they left behind."

Sir Daniel Wilson makes a reference to this burial pit and the preceding account of it by Dr Bawtree in his essay on shell articles, in the Canadian Journal Series II., Vol III (1858), p. 309

As to the exact position of the village belonging to this famous pit, I have not definitely determined it, though No. 28 is not too distant to have been the one with which it was connected

30. On the east half of lot 2 concession 11, Thos. Jarratt, who has lived here for many years, has regularly found pottery fragments, pipes, etc., in and near the ashbeds on the high ground on this farm. Eastward across the concession road, on the west half of lot 2, concession 12 numerous evidences of Huron occupation have also been found. The latter is the farm of the late Wm Miller, the present owner being Donald McLean, although no person now lives on it. Isolated human skeletons have been ploughed up on this farm on the hill adjacent to the land of Mr Jarratt. An iron tomahawk or two have been reported, but relics of European manufacture are not numerous.

31. On the west half of lot 2, concession 12 The McKinley homestead, Donald McKinley being the present occupant. They have found pipes, stone axes, pottery fragments, etc. but no iron relics are remembered. Mr McKinley's grandfather, at the present occupant found a human skeleton. A large sinkhole occurred on lot 1, not far from the site.

32. On the east half of lot 1 concession 13. Thos Hipwell. The site covers four or five acres beside Bass Lake. Mr Hipwell found iron tomahawks bearing the French stamp, two round stones (large), pottery fragments, pipes (including a carved animal stone pipe which his late father gave away). One of the camps had a pavement of burnt stones. When his father the late John Hipwell first settled here in 1849 black bass were very numerous

in the lake, and from this circumstance the lake got its name. Two acres of lot 1 are in the lake.

32. On the east half of lot 2, concession 14. John S. Nelson. Beside Bass Lake. Stone relics, especially stone axes, have been found in considerable numbers near the lake. An interesting stone relic, once found here, was an axe at one end and a gouge at the other. The stone axe (No. 17725 in the Provincial Museum, Milne's collection) came from this site. Mr. Milne obtained an axe with a groove around it. It is worthy of note that many of the stone axes found here are very primitive in their workmanship. Although an iron knife and an iron tomahawk have been found by Mr. Nelson, it is apparent from the kinds of relics that races of aborigines lived here long before the Hurons.

34. On the west half of lot 8, concession 10. Wm. H. Crawford. There is a rift in the hills through this lot in concession 10, and a stream takes its rise near this site and follows through the glen between the hills, making its way at last to Bass Lake. The usual pottery fragments, pipes, [illegible] and a stone mortar have been found here. There is a spring just a little north of Mr Crawford's sawmill where the Indians of this village could procure water. When I visited this place on July 11, 1902 three patches of blackened soil, mixed with pottery fragments, were visible in the garden on a hillside. Other camps and ashbeds occur near, and on the west side of the hollow in which the sawmill is placed some Indian remains have also been found.

35. On the west half of lot 6, concession 11. James Thompson. The camps were indicated by the usual pottery fragments etc., which were found more abundantly near the edge of the swamp, through which flows the stream mentioned under the last site. Some years ago Mr. Thompson found a few iron tomahawks. In the field south of the dwelling house and occupying the space between the house and the crossroad several pipes etc., were once ploughed up.

36. On the east half of lot 6, concession 12. David Johnston. Ashbeds more than a foot deep were found here chiefly beside the low ground of the adjoining swamp. The usual relics have been found. A human skull was unearthed beside the crossroad and near this site. A few remains have also been found on the west half of the lot.

37. On the east half of lot 7, concession 12. Robert Johnston. Some clay pipes and other remains have been found here. There are some trenches or corrugations on the surface of the ground supposed to be artificial. Donald Johnston of the west half of this lot (No. 7) has found a pipe and pieces of pottery on his land.

38. On the west half of lot 7 concession 12. The late Donald Buchanan sr. was the first settler here many years ago, and in early years began to find evidences of aboriginal occupation. His son Donald is the present occupant of the farm, and another son Frank Buchanan has also paid close attention to the remains of

the aborigines found here. Considerable remains of a town or village have been found, and, like the other sites hereabout, it was evidently connected with the fishery at the neighboring Bass Lake. The site has seven or eight acres altogether, on a raised plateau, which includes the present dwelling-house and farm buildings. In the garden of the original dwelling, beside a pond, there were thick deposits of ashes with relics and fragments. A few European beads and iron tomahawks have been found, but not in any great quantity. A few human bones have also been found. Dr. Bawtree of Penetanguishene made an archæological visit here in 1867, or earlier, and obtained pipes, etc. There is a group of artificial holes (probably empty caches or empty single graves) on the higher ground northward from the site, but on the same farm. In consequence of the proximity of Bass Lake, fish bones have been found in the debris at this site in great quantities. This is an important site, and I have concluded that it represents the earlier position of the "capital" of the Rock nation of Hurons (Arendarronons) and was probably the town visited by Champlain and called Cahiague. My reasons for this view will be found in the Introduction.

39 On the east half of lot 7 concession 13. John Robertson. The ground is blackened with the mounds of aborigines. The occupants have found stone axes, pipes, pottery fragments, fish bones, etc. The extent of the remains is not so great as at the last mentioned site on the west half of the same lot.

40 On the west half of lot 8, concession 14. Robert Roberts. This site is beside the road along the west side of the 14th concession, and also adjoins Mr. Coleman's land. (See next site.) Mr. Roberts has found pipes, pottery fragments, skinning stones, etc., but no iron relics, so far as he remembers. The field containing the site has seven acres, but relics are not found over all parts of it. It is situated on the north edge of the high ridge and overlooks the valley that contains Bass Lake.

41 A site of some interest occurs on the southeast quarter of lot 7 concession 14, the owner of the land being Jas. (Michael) Coleman, and Arthur Mealing tenant. It is near the boundary of lot 8 (the Jenkins farm) which is occupied by Donald Hume. There is a burial ground at which single graves were numerous. The cemetery was in a valley which had graves on both sides of it. There was no communal benefit of any kind so far as anyone remembers, with whom I have consulted regarding the place. The following description of it by Dr. Jas. N. Harvie of Orillia was communicated to me in a letter dated June 27th, 1889. It preserves a record of some of the more interesting features of the site. "It is on a slight elevation, soil sandy, it is thickly studded with small trees and a few large pines whose roots have penetrated and crossed many of the graves. My brother-in-law said it appeared as it when the graves were made by the Indians, the space had been quite clear of trees with the exception of a few pines, which have since grown and extended their roots very much, whilst a second forest of other trees has been since growing

up. The graves were comparatively numerous; he thought there would be somewhere about a hundred. Some years ago (probably twenty or thirty) a gentleman by the name of Donald Buchanan, sr (see Site No. 33), dug up some of the graves and found, of course, many skulls; and it was observed that almost all (if not all) of these were gashed on the side, as if the Indian had been killed by a blow from a tomahawk on the side of the head. The wounds seemed to be almost all on the side of the head. [illegible] Mr. Buchanan gave one or two of the skulls to a doctor in Orillia." It is worthy of note in connection with the openings made in the skulls, that Huron Indians had a practice of making these holes in the skulls after death. This view is further strengthened in the present case by the fact that, as I am informed by Frank Buchanan, some of the thigh bones found here were also marked with tomahawks or other sharp tools. This could only have been done after death, and after the flesh had been stripped from the bones. The mortuary practices of the Hurons were quite unique in many respects; and the theory of a battle to account for singular markings on the bones will hardly explain the phenomena satisfactorily in the present case, or in many more where the theory is put forward.

42 On the highest part of the main ridge in the Dry Hills, but near the eastern end of the ridge, there is a site far away from any water supply. It is on the east half of lot 8, concession 7, Archibald McDuff. Numerous pottery fragments, pipes, stone axes, etc., have been found on Mr McDuff's land. Across the concession road on the farm of George Strachan lot 8, concession 8, some pieces of rusted iron implements were once found. And on the east half of lot 7, concession 7, the farm of Andrew Brown adjoining Mr McDuff's, there are some peculiar holes, apparently artificial. The relics found have been numerous enough to show that this place was frequented by aborigines; and as it lies upon the line, or close to the line, of travel from the northwest toward Lake Simcoe, it may be taken as a proof of the existence of the Main Trail thither. It was evidently a halting-place for those crossing the hills.

Along the south side of the Dry Hills, some village-sites are found at the edge of the swamp that nearly divides the township into two halves. We shall begin at the west curve of the swamp, near Edgar, and follow this chain of villages to the east side of the township.

42 On the east half of lot 10, concession 4, John Rowat was an early settler on this lot, and relics were found here in his time. John Hewitt, sr., of lot 11, is the present owner. He has found numerous remains, and has given some attention to them. The site covers about an acre, and may be a part of the next one, or may have had some connection with it. Springs are numerous hereabout, and on the lower ground a short distance southward there are many ice-reefs which have been by mistake supposed by some persons to have had an Indian origin.

44. A site on the west half of lot 10, concession 6, is notable for the finding of a bonepit at it some years ago. The land was owned and occupied at the time of its discovery by John Ashfield, and his name still clings to the pit when people are describing it. The present occupant is Thos. Hutchinson. The bonepit, which has been completely covered over, was situated near the banks of a small pond, which is fed by springs. Some relics have been found over the cleared portion of this farm, but more especially near the pond. The pit seems to have been found and excavated between the years 1862 and 1868. Prior to the last named year a doctor (probably Dr Tache) excavated it, and took away a number of perfect crania. About 90 crania in all are said to have been found. A pine tree had grown over the bones; when it turned up it exposed them. The pit it said to have contained brass kettles, but this point is not fully confirmed. Another statement, that skeletons were buried with heads toward the centre, also lacks confirmation. It is more likely they were buried pellmell as in almost every other Huron bonepit. Grains of Indian corn carbonized and pottery fragments have been observed in the adjacent ground. It is probable this site as well as the last one and No 17 belonged to the period of Champlain's visit.

45. On the east end of lot 11, concession 6. John Morningstar. Mr Morningstar having lived here for about 35 years has had good opportunities for observing the traces of aborigines. Immediately south of his barn he has found pottery fragments, pipe stems and bowls, clam shells (he calls them "oyster" shells, as they were thicker than ordinary clams), fish-bones, etc., but no iron relics.

46. On the east half of lot 12 concession 7. The homestead of Sergeant Donald Grant, who settled here in 1832. Robert Grant is the present occupant. The site is where the dwelling house stands and in the orchard. It is near the source of a feeder of Hawkestone Creek between the foot of the range of hills and edge of the swamp. The occupants formerly found relics, but only a few in late years. No iron relics are remembered. Modern Indians camped near at hand as late as 1885.

47. On the west half of lot 12 concession 8. Alex. McEachern. The owner has found pottery fragments, pipes, clam shells, etc., in considerable quantities on a low hill beside a supply of spring water. The remains of camp fires were formerly distinct, but ploughing has nearly obliterated them. No iron relics have been found. The Orillia "Packet" of Sept. 6th, 1900, has this brief notice of this important site. "Indian relics—pipes, tomahawks, spear and arrow heads, skinning stones, etc.—are still occasionally found in this part of the country. On lot 11 concession 8 of Oro there has evidently been an Indian village, as large quantities of these relics were formerly found there, with traces of numerous camp fires. Some time ago Mr. A. McEachern, while ploughing, discovered two Indian skeletons just below the surface. They had evidently been doubled up and buried with little or no care. On finding them a hole was dug, and the remains buried deeper."

48. On lot 12, concession 8. Wm. Clark. There is a raised patch of land projecting into the swamp from the north and on this patch some evidences of aboriginal occupation were found—skinners, a pipe etc., but no iron relics were remembered by Mr. Clark.

49. On the east half of lot 10, concession 9. Peter Gillespie. Some relics and a few other evidences of camps have been found here and on the opposite farm, but there is no convenient supply of spring water.

50. On the east half of lot 14, concession 9. William Ronsje. There was an old road, used by the early settlers through the west part of this farm, and which was evidently the main Indian trail, converted to the white man's use. A few evidences of Indian camps were found—pipes, pottery fragments etc. And there are reef formations on the farm which some persons suppose to be artificial. But as the 110 foot shore line comes into the farm both on its east end west sides, and makes ice-reefs, the formations were doubtless produced in this way. (See Introduction.)

51. On the west half of lot 15, concession 10. James Horne. This farm has had several successive owners and occupants. It originally belonged to Neil Galbraith, then to Francis Baker, from whom Duling the ownership of the latter Wm. McMullen and John Stonehouse were occupants. In the ashbeds, pottery fragments, pipes, stone axes etc., were found in abundance. No iron relics have been reported. In a small ravine near the site there is a spring which is the source of Brough's Creek, a stream of considerable size and importance in the east parts of the township. A little further down the stream from the source on the farms next to Mr. Horne's, there are many old beaver dams. The camps were on the east side of the ravine and may have been connected with the beaver-trapping at the adjacent dams.

52. On the west half of lot 12, concession 10. Henry Jermey. There is a low hill with a flat top partly surrounded by ravines where the farm occupants have found relics and other evidences of a village. Thus situated on an isolated compact patch of this kind the village was probably palisaded. It is located upon the east fifty acres of the west half (formerly Wm. Harrison's fifty).

53. On the east half of lot 13, concession 11. William Johnston. Mr. Johnston has lived here for many years, and has been a good observer, having taken notice of many points and features in connection with this village site. They have found pottery fragments, stone axes, pipes etc., and a human jawbone, but no reports on iron relics. Mr. Johnston estimates the site covers two acres. It is near springs which flow to Brough's Creek, and also at an abandoned shoreline. When this neighborhood was in forest deer had a runway toward Lake Simcoe from the higher ground a little to the southwest of this place, and Mr. Johnston thinks this circumstance had something to do with the selection of the site. The old runway passes near this place which is on the edge of the swamp at a narrow part of it.

54. On the east half of lot 10 concession 11 Richard Anderson. He has found pottery fragments a pipe two iron tomahawks, and other evidences of early occupation, though these were probably not extensive as there are no springs now at the surface of the ground. Mr Anderson also found a few pottery fragments and skinners on the east half of lot 11 concession 11 which he also owns.

55. On the east half of lot 11 concession 12. Alexander Brown. Camps strewn with pottery fragments pipes etc., were found beside the stream here (Rugby Creek).

56. On the east half of lot 12, concession 13. Silas Locke. Mr Locke has found pottery fragments, etc., in a field north of his barn. The ground at the place is comparatively low and near Rugby Creek. He has found skinners at the site and elsewhere on his farm but no iron relics.

57. On the northeast quarter of lot 10 concession 14 Thomas Morrison. There are about four acres of raised ground on which remains have been found. This patch extends into the adjoining farm of Robert Anderson southeast quarter of lot 10. There were some prominent ash heaps and quantities of pottery fragments, pipes etc., have been found. There is conflicting evidence of the finding of two iron tomahawks. A boulder or two of some kind of ore was found on the site its peculiar coloring having perhaps attracted the attention of the Indians. Mr Morrison regards it as a "worship stone." In 1896 I obtained five typical relics from Mr Morrison and they are now in the Ontario Museum 21370-71 two bone awls 21372, part of small clay vessel, with finger nail markings 21373, two bone beads one within the other as found. A few simple graves had stones in them besides the bones.

58. Along the south edge of the main swamp there are a few sites but they are less extensive and numerous than those on the north ridge. On the east half of lot 16 concession 6, John C. Steele who formerly owned and occupied this farm found some pottery fragments a stone axe and other evidences of the aborigines but he said these were few in comparison with other sites. And the evidences have been obliterated by cultivation as the present occupant, Peter McClung has observed no signs of ashbeds or pottery fragments. The farm was originally the Dunsmore homestead.

59. On the east part of lot 15, concession 8. Robert Pawley. Some remains were found on this land more especially when Jas. Coates lived on it. He found about twenty years ago some flints, pipe heads, etc. The place overlooks the wide swampy basin already mentioned. Originally it was cleared by the Bell family who found the first traces of Indian occupation.

On the west half of lot 16, concession 12, the occupant James Maudsley ploughed up about the year 1867 a sword or rapier of an interesting kind. This blade bears on one side the inscription "Mf C Fecit" and on the other "in Valencia." It was exhibited

at the Historical Loan Exhibition in Toronto in 1899 by its present owner, Lawrence Heyden. The place where it was found is not a village-site, and there is no site known to me within a mile of it. But it was in the course of a trail on a gravel ridge near the south-east corner of his farm. A stone pipe was once found on the same farm, and other articles scattered here and there in the neighborhood show the course of the old trail.

60. On the east half of lot 15, concession 12. Harris Wigg is the present occupant. Formerly Silas Baskerville occupied it. Pottery fragments, pipes, stone axes, etc., were found here several years ago. Brough's Creek passes through the adjoining farm, on the north side.

61. On the east half of lot 16, concession 13. John Leigh. This is a somewhat important site. Remains have been found near springs, which are the source of a stream flowing eastward to Lake Simcoe. The relics, which include iron tomahawks, were numerous just south of an old orchard. Some of the pipe-bowls are of the Belt pattern (see Site No. 5)—a distinctively Huron pattern.

62. On the northeast quarter of lot 14, concession 14. Peter Robinson. The usual relics have been found here. Donald McCallum of the east half of lot 11 concession 13, found many relics here about 1884 including two stone mortars. No iron relics are remembered by Mr Robinson. The site occupies about one-fifth of an acre on top of the high hill overlooking the "Algonquin" shoreline. This abandoned shoreline built a large gravel bar across the valley of Brough's Creek here, and as in so many other places the Hurons evidently utilized this bar for the course of their trail across the valley toward the northeast.

63. On the east half of lot 20 concession 10. William Laughland. When Edward H. Allingham lived on this farm he found a few relics—a piece of a sword (rapier) two stone skinners steel hunting knife clay pipe—just enough to show occupation during the French period. The place is quite wet, and apparently unfit for permanent habitation, but it evidently marks the course of the old trail from Hawkestone to the interior of the township.

64. On the west half of lot 23 concession 9. Guy Kirkpatrick. The occupants have found pipes pipe fragments pottery fragments stone mod at a place near the barn they found a cache of nine stone axes. Six inches below the surface of the ground they found ashes charcoal and pottery fragments. A boulder here showed marks of fire. On the adjoining farm of Archibald Ross, lot 24 (west half) few remains have also been found.

65. On the east half of lot 24 concession 8. Richard O. Bull. This site is beside the Ridge road which was probably a trail, and at the top of the "Algonquin" cliff. Mr Bell has found the usual relics especially when he dug a cellar for his house including a human skull.

66. On the west half of lot 25 concession 9. Beside Lake Simcoe, at an attractive little cove in the shore. The land was for

merly occupied by William Braydon, but is now unoccupied, though owned by Guy Kirkpatrick. (See Site 64.) This was an Indian landing-place from time immemorial, and a trail is said to have started from here into the interior of the township, but heretofore I have been unable to determine the course. Braydon found stone fire beds, pottery fragments, etc., and Capt. Burke, a lumberman who once carried on some operations here, is said to have found a sword at the place. On Mr. Burt's land, just eastward, isolated relics have been found.

67. On the west halves of lots 24 and 23, concession 12. This was a famous Indian landing-place at the outlet of Hawkestone Creek, and a trail ran from here toward the northwest. (See "Trails," Introduction.) William Hodges, the occupant, who has lived here since his birth in 1834, ploughed up some stone fire beds, pottery fragments, iron tomahawks, etc. These were on the west side of the outlet of the creek, at the beginning of the trail. Similar remains have been found on the Capt. Davis farm, on the east side of the creek's outlet, and also at places nearer the creek itself.

68. On the east half of lot 19, concession 13. John Hay. The occupants have found on this site at different times two or three clay pipes, a stone pipe, some skinners and quantities of pottery fragments, but no iron relics. Patches of reddened and blackened earth mark the site, which is beside the 14th line, or concession. I have seldom found sites marked by red colored soil where the camp fires were placed, but whenever I do find such indications this site bears every evidence of being a very old one. Isolated skinners have been found on the adjoining farm northward, lot 18.

69. On the west half of lot 19, concession 14. Alexander McPhie. The site is on the brow of the ridge overlooking the Algonquin shoreline, a little east of the farm buildings. The owner found there pipes, flint knives, pottery fragments, brass or copper kettles with a capacity of two or three quarts. These things were found when the land was first cleared; cultivation has partly obliterated the traces of the aborigines.

Barrie, Ont., Dec., 1902.

Hunter

NOTE ON SITES OF HURON VILLAGES

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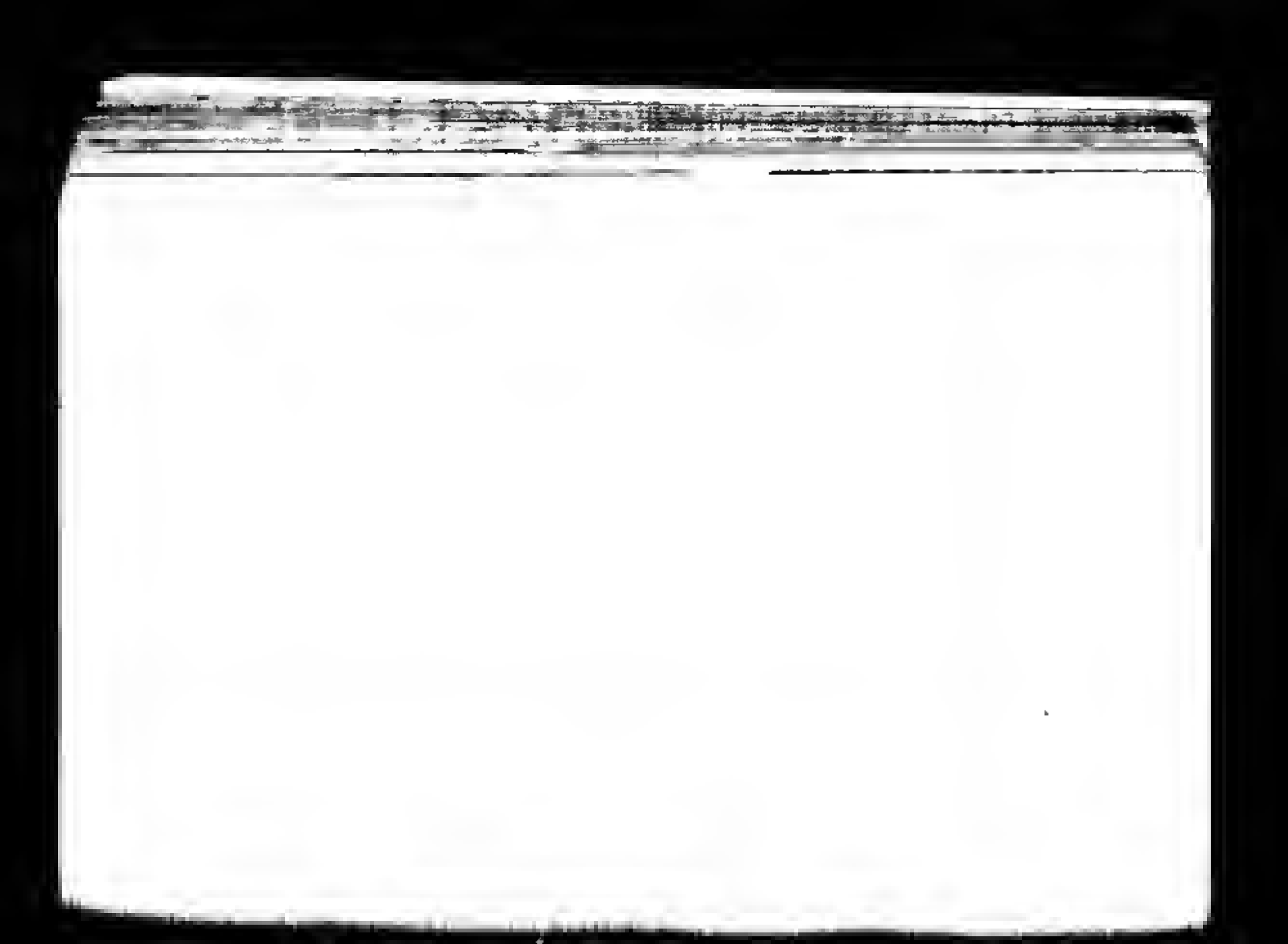

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NOTES

ON

Sites of Huron Villages

IN THE

Township of Oro (Simcoe County)

BY

ANDREW F. HUNTER, M A

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NOTES ON SITES OF HURON VILLAGES IN THE TOWNSHIP OF ORO, SIMCOE COUNTY, ONTARIO.

By Andrew F. Hunter, M.A.

The township report submitted herewith is the fourth in a series intended to cover the district once occupied by the Hurons, the townships of Tiny, Tay and Medonte having successively formed the subjects of preceding reports. When collected they form a connected story of some portion of the remains of this remarkable nation of aborigines, unique in mortuary practices, agricultural methods, myths and other characteristics. There is every reason to believe that the other townships in the Province possess an interest for the archaeologist equal to these townships of the Hurons. There are more than 500 organized townships in Ontario, and each promises work enough for the entire time of a skilled archaeologist without his going beyond its bounds. The large amount of early historical literature, however (including the narratives of Champlain, Sagard, Bressani and the Jesuit Relations) which is devoted to these townships of the Hurons and which is to be found about no others in the Province, makes them especially interesting. One of the chief objects of making a systematic examination of them, archaeologically, is to throw as much light as possible upon this literature, and it is important that this thorough examination should be completed before the facts are beyond recovery.

INTRODUCTION

Physical Features.

A narrow swampy basin crosses the centre of Oro from east to west, and divides the township into two nearly equal parts. The drainage from this basin flows in three directions. That of the westerly part goes by the Willow or Crownhill Creek to the Nottawasaga River, the Hawkestone Creek drains the centre into Lake Simcoe, and Brough's Creek takes the drainage of the easterly part to Shingle Bay, near the Narrows of Lakes Simcoe and Couchiching.

In the south half of the township the land is gently undulating and does not reach a height of more than 250 feet above Lake Simcoe, which is 720 feet above sea level. The ground in this half was wet in many places when forested and except in its east erly parts it contains but few Huron village-sites. It was too swampy for them.

The "Dry Hills" of Oro.

The north half of the township is very hilly. The highest altitude in the country of the Hurons is attained on these hills. In a few places here the land attains a height of more than 600 feet above Lake Simcoe, or nearly 1,400 feet above sea level. What are known as the "dry lots" or "dry hills" of Oro occupy the northwesterly quarter of the township. They are called "dry" because the settlers among them have to use cistern water all the year round. These people have often made attempts to get water by excavating deep wells but mostly without success. Standing out by itself, an island as it were, this tract of high ground gives to anyone an exceptionally good point of view on a clear day. From the crests of the hills one can see a great panorama; landscapes in the adjoining counties present themselves in every direction. And in the clearest weather by looking in a northwesterly direction the Indian peninsula beyond Owen Sound may be made out; to the south across Lake Simcoe, the Oak Ridges of York County are distinctly visible; to the northeast lies the granitic and Laurentian area of Muskoka—a blue stretch of shrouded and uniform country looking like a distant sea.

There are two or three conspicuous rifts or valleys across these hills at high levels. The highest one of them is traversed by a very high abandoned shoreline which is about 410 feet above the "Algonquin" (this high shoreline is not traced on my map), and which runs from the deep glen at the Ellsmere site (No. 6). These valleys are dry and secluded and evidently had their due effect upon the occupation of the intervening hills by the Hurons, for in this part of Oro the valleys and ridges run in a northwesterly direction, and the village sites are in lines which run in the same direction.

This hilly tract does not contain any springs or streams; the other parts of the township are all better supplied with streams than these dry hills. The drainage from their northern edge goes toward Georgian Bay. In other places abandoned shorelines are

water-bearing, i.e., springs issue along them, but in these hills the high shorelines become less water bearing the higher one rises up their flanks. And near their summits they furnish no springs, but are completely dry. These summits were the earliest 'up heavals" and they have been longest exposed as dry land. They are of equal age with the highest parts of the Oak Ridges in York County.

The soil is usually a compact sand of a fertile, though dry, kind. Beds of gravel occur here and there. All the surface deposits were evidently laid down under water—the sport of currents. On the sandy loam of these hills, the woods were quite open beneath, thus furnishing more convenient passage for the aborigines in every direction than the lower swampy ground.

There is some wild land in the north half of the township which is known as "Upper Oro," and the primeval woods cover the land in many places. But what land has been cleared has yielded considerable evidence of Huron occupation. The timber on these steep, wooded hills includes red oak, sugar maple, beech, grey elm and white pine. These are the prevailing kinds—a flora quite different from that of the swamps.

The preference of the Hurons for such high ground has been noted in my previous reports on Tay and Medonte. Hurons probably selected sandy upland soil for corn-growing, the cornpatch being always a feature of the Huron village. According to the view expressed to me by a Negro settler in these hills, the Hurons planted their corn on the high hills because "the nearer the sun they could get, the better the corn would grow." Perhaps this philosophy of the sun and his effect upon their crops, amusing though it may be to us, has a morsel of truth. What did the Huron know about astronomical distances? To him the sun was a hot ball a mile or two away, perhaps less, and the advantage gained by 500 feet of altitude would be, in his humble opinion a very great advantage indeed. The business relations of the sun with the crops of the aborigines have a considerable part in their mythology.

Features of the Modern Topography.

In the Old Survey, i.e., Concessions One and Two, the lots are numbered from south to north, but in the New Survey they are numbered from the northern boundary of the township down to Lake Simcoe. In other respects, Oro is surveyed like Tay and Medonte, except that a gore, caused by a bend in the Penetanguishene Road or western boundary, is inserted at the lake between Concessions Two and Three. This gore is divided into Ranges One and Two.

The usage of the settlers in Oro in the naming of the Concession lines is not uniform—some (a majority) counting the line after, others counting it before, the concession itself. The sideroads are called "crossroads." In earlier years the sideroads at lots ten and fifteen and the Ridge Road were known respectively as the Upper, Middle and Lower Crossroads, and they are still sometimes designated in this way.

The Raised Shorelines and Their Archaeological Significance.

Here, as in the other townships one of the most prominent physical features is the old shoreline markings. Their great height above present water levels suggests what a vast period of time has elapsed since the waters washed the highest parts of the hills. But there are evidences everywhere that they have done so at some remote time. The plan of the accompanying map is identical with that of the other township maps that I have lately issued. Four of the most important shorelines are marked so as to give the altitudes of the different parts of the township. The "Algonquin" shoreline is taken as the base line, and the other three shorelines are designated by their altitude above this one, viz. 110 feet, 230 feet, 310 feet, as it is the most important. The strong shoreline at 310 feet above the "Algonquin" is the highest one I have marked on the map, although there

[illegible] (See Report for 1898, p. 70.)

are markings still higher than this. Some of these raised shorelines made numerous small islands, all of which it is impossible to mark down on the map, but the main portions of them are shown. The 110 foot shoreline saw climatical conditions of a kind widely different from what we now have. At this shoreline and also those at 70 feet and 40 feet (the two last not being mapped) ice furrows or ice reefs become so numerous that a subarctic climate is distinctly shown. In the valley of the Willow or Crownhill Creek, and onward throughout the Central Basin of the township referred to in the opening sentence of this introduction, there are many of these ice furrows of a serpentine

form Their most remarkable feature is that they occur at uniform altitudes everywhere—always in the vicinity of the three shorelines just mentioned, and more especially in what were sheltered bays at the time of their formation The material of which they are composed is usually modified boulder clay A few years ago the writer took part in the examination of similar clay ridges or reefs in Innisfil, which township is separated from Oro by Kempenfeldt Bay The object of the investigation was to ascertain whether they were artificial In structure which in their case was mainly a sedimentary clay, the material was much mixed and thus they resembled artifical work But they lacked a line of humus along the bottom. The conclusion then reached was that they had a natural origin, but that on account of the frequency of Indian remains near them some attention had been given to them by the aborigines, who had also been struck by the curious phenomena (See Archaeological Report for 1896) They were evidently caused by thick ice shoving up reefs on the beach. Numerically, although they are to be found in all the protected bays of the zone of altitude from 40 feet up to 110 feet above the "Algonquin" still they reach a maximum at the 70 foot shoreline The conjectural attention of the aborigines to these ice reefs, which can at this day be little more than a matter of speculation, is not the only phase of the subject that needs to be mentioned One often hears people describe them as "Indian mounds' or "fortifications" or as "Indian embankments" and even as "Indian race courses" This is, of course, an error. Similar reefs or ridges also occur in other loralities, but always at an altitude corresponding with that above mentioned Some in Michigan have been described by F. B Taylor in an article on the surface geology of that State (See Bull, Geol Soc. Am— Vol 8, 1896, p. 44) In Michigan as well as here some people claim to recognize in these remarkable ridges the work of prehistoric man And on account of the wide range of this popular fallacy it is worth our while not to dismiss them without full consideration In Ohio and other adjoining States archaeologists are becoming more careful than they were a few years ago in distinguishing the work of ice on former lake shores from actual earthworks and mounds

The Village Sites

These are chiefly found in the north half of Upper Oro They are not so distinctly divisible into natural groups as was found in Medonte There is, however, a difference in kind between east and west villages in Upper Oro The line of demarcation that divides the northwesterly group of villages from the northeasterly is a physical boundary—a rift across the hills In the one case (the west) they have no iron relics except in two instances on the Central trail, in the other case (the east) they have a moderate supply of European relics with swords in three or four instances at the southeast Again, the west are seldom at shorelines that are now water bearing, but the east are usually at such shorelines and as a rule the latter villages were larger and more permanent

The west group were probably early villages of those 'nations' found in the townships farther north during the historic period.

Some of the smaller sites in the Dry Hills might have been those of temporary villages established for convenience in corn planting or corn gathering at particular seasons or for stopping places on the trails, or as winter quarters. They are often distant from any water-supply, and they do not suggest permanence unless the springs were more numerous in Huron days than now which is quite doubtful

Throughout the township the village-sites exhibit marks of having had a sedentary and established Huron population. The Hurons, especially those in the northwest group, like those in the previously examined townships, show considerable development in agriculture (corn-growing, etc.), they had evidently made no little advance in this art.

Nearly everywhere ash beds with pieces of pottery and other fragmentary articles, are all that remain to mark the situations and extent of many populous and permanent villages In some places the sandy soil might have absorbed even the ashes and left few traces of occupation

Around Bass Lake, a nice sheet of water in the northeast corner, the sites are very numerous This might have been expected from our results at similar small inland lakes in the townships formerly examined From the numbers of Hurons camped around this lake the Jesuits would doubtless become quite familiar with it And it is therefore probable that it is the lake marked on Ducreux's map, which has been confused with Lake Couchiching.

In some cases the encampment covers a few acres of elevated ground surrounded according to the common plan by steep acclivities or sometimes by ravines on about three sides And in addition to the natural defences of such a position, we may readily infer that the whole village was surrounded by a wooden palisade. Villages which thus appear to have had a stockade are Nos 2, 19 26 38 48, 52, 57 and 62 From the apparent absence of palisading in the northwest group of villages it seems probable that they belonged to the period before the wars of the Hurons with the Iroquois.

My list of 69 sites is the result of a promiscuous survey carried on as opportunity permitted for some years past and perhaps the list does not include one-half of what sites will ultimately be recorded for this township But what I give are representative sites and are numerous enough to show the extent of Huron occupation the geographical distribution of the sites and the natural laws that governed this distribution, and to establish the courses of the chief trails The important sites, which are of course the ones that are best known to the settlers and which will be the first to reach the ear of an investigator, will probably be found in this list It may be regarded as a collection of first-hand information reported and revised by the writer, and will at least, make an opening in the field for the correct elaboration of the whole story of the Hurons The descriptions contain the

names of as many successive occupants of a farm as possible, since when the name of the finder of a relic is known, or the name of the man on whose farm it was found, it becomes easier to assign it to a definite locality, and there is no work so necessary as the definite location of the multitudes of relics that are exhibited here and there without the slightest clue to the place where each was found.

In the historic period of the Hurons—the period to which our attention is chiefly directed—the inhabitants were too numerous to get subsistence only by hunting and fishing. And an extensive cultivation of corn, etc., had to be adopted although the Hurons were an agricultural people from the very earliest period. Carbonized corn grains are often found on the sites, and patches of corn-hills occur in the vicinity of many centres of population.

In addition to one's own observations, farmers and their workmen are very useful in giving testimony of features observed by them; in fact, their evidence is indispensable in archaeological work, which in its nature differs from geology and many other sciences depending upon direct observation. But on the other hand, an archaeologist is at the mercy of their fancies and exaggerations, seldom consciously made. I have kept this before me, and have given no statements that are not well attested. But I have seldom given my authorities, as this would have increased the size of the report with information of minor importance.

The appearance of European metal implements on a site is a feature of great assistance in clearing up the question of the period to which the village belonged. If we find this character common to some sites and not to others we are safe in concluding that the former were inhabited after the arrival of the French traders. In this as in other matters, negative evidence has, of course, little value, since the reported absence of such relics from a site can only be taken provisionally. And besides, there is the chance (always a slim one) of a European relic being lost on top of an earlier and pre-French site. But in the aggregate these chances lose their effect, and from the total figures we learn a useful lesson of the actual state of occupation. Scarcely any iron relics have been found in Oro west of the seventh concession. On the other hand, nearly all the sites along the Lake Simcoe front have yielded such relics, some of these were evidently recent, i.e., they belonged to times subsequent to the Huron days, and the remainder were in all probability used as landing-places by the Hurons and early white traders. In Medonte we found that 73 per cent of the village-sites yielded French relics, but in Oro this falls to 32 per cent., there being 22 village-sites out of 69 where such relics have been reported. And these 22 have yielded them in minor quantities in comparison with sites in the northern townships. In several cases too, included in the 22, the sites are evidently post-Huron; by making allowance for this, the difference between Oro sites and Tay sites for example, would become still wider. These figures are derived from promiscuous inquiry, and on further investigation may be slightly changed, but the difference shown in the aggregate is too great to be changed much, or be proved to be an accidental or chance result. Thus in our

southward journey through the townships of the Hurons, it is in Oro that we first actually reach the prehistoric sites. In a separate article on "French relics" I have shown, from a comparison of the frequency of these relics in the various townships, that the Hurons had lived in the southerly townships before the French came, and had been driven into the northerly townships at the dawn of the French or historic period. This conclusion, derived from purely archaeological considerations, agrees with the independent evidence furnished by the chronicles of the Jesuits who narrate the effects of the war between Iroquois and Hurons in driving the latter farther north.

Burials

The most easterly sites in Oro, such as Coleman's (No. 41), or Morrison's (No. 57), have hitherto yielded no boneplts. Some burial pits have been found as far east as Orillia town, but they are not so common at the east side of the county as in the north and west. This absence of communal burial pits in the eastern sites resembles the results obtained by Geo. E. Laidlaw in the Balsam Lake district, farther east, where he found that the burials are almost entirely in single graves. Single burials occur at Nos. 1, 3, 6, 22, 30, 31, 36, 38, 41, 47, 53, 57, and 65. There are seven bonepits, viz., at Nos. 16, 24, 26 (2), 29 (2), and 44.

Cahiague and St. Jean Baptiste.

Like other historic Huron villages, Cahiague is doubtless represented by a cluster of sites rather than by a single one; for herein lies a feature of Huron life, and indeed of aboriginal life generally, which has to be kept in mind. It had doubtless been removed to a different place, probably three or four times in succession, from Champlain's visit in 1615 till 1647, when its successor was abandoned. But the inhabitants were practically the same people, or their descendants, all the time. The passage in the Relation for 1640 (chap. 9), almost identifies the Cahiague of Champlain with the later St. Jean Baptiste of the Jesuit missionaries. Lalemant there informs us that the Arendarronons had a distinct and favorable recollection of the great traveller. The identification is not quite complete, although most writers identify the two. The village of the earliest, or Champlain, period, was, in my opinion, the Buchanan site (No. 38), where extensive remains have been found near a small lake (Bass Lake), and which otherwise fulfils the conditions. In the Burrows' Reissue of the Jesuit Relations, vol. 20, p. 305, I identified Bass Lake with the small lake on Ducreux's map, which may have been confused with Lake Couchiching. The small lake mentioned in Champlain's narrative as lying near Cahiague also becomes identical with Bass Lake. The late Joseph Wallace, of Orillia, whom I regarded as the best authority on this question, endorsed my view of the identity of the lakes.

As with other Huron towns mentioned in the early writers, the vaguest surmises have been made as to the position of Cahiague

Most writers have assigned it to the shore of Lake Conchiching, several miles northeast of the town of Orillia. A little more attention to distances, and a better acquaintance with the nature of the country along the shores of Lake Conchiching, would perhaps help to eradicate their error.

Rev. Father Martin (Life of Jogues, Appendix A) identifies Cahiague with the Contarea mentioned by Brebeuf as lying on the frontier of the Hurons. Cahiague contained, according to Champlain, 200 cabins, which Parkman (Pioneers of France) thinks were small, because if they had been the ordinary Huron cabin the population would have been enormous. They were probably single lodges, with a family in each lodge.

In the site on the Buchanan homestead (No. 38) we find such evidences of size and character as Champlain's description of Cahiague would lead us to look for. Yet the moderate quantity of European relics found at this site, and others south of Bass Lake, leads me to think that it was abandoned at an early part of the historic period. North of Bass Lake, European relics are more abundant,—viz., in Medonte and North Orillia. This goes to show that the north was occupied down to a later date than southward of Bass Lake. Ragueneau (Huron Relation, 1648, chap. 4) says the Arendarronons, who were the most exposed of the Huron "Nations," were so harassed by the raiding Iroquois that they quitted their territory in 1647, and withdrew to the more populous Huron towns. This migration had doubtless been in progress for some time.

The best evidence, therefore, seems to point to the Buchanan site, and what would seem to prove it is: (1) Ducreux's map places St. Jean Baptiste southwest of what I believe was intended, though perhaps confusedly, for Bass Lake. This map gives the positions of the missions about 1640, and Cahiague, which may be regarded as the predecessor of St. Jean Baptiste, would have a place in the same neighborhood. (2) Champlain's Itinerary agrees with this, for he distinctly mentions the vicinity of a small lake. (3) The formation of the ground in South Orillia, i.e. the formation and courses of the ridges, indicates that a trail passed from the south side of Bass Lake to Lake Conchiching, and then to the Narrows, which was the course Champlain took after visiting Cahiague. It is essential to collect further data, and understand all the facts, before we can finally determine the positions of Cahiague and St. Jean Baptiste at all the different parts of the historic period.

For various reasons, I am inclined to regard the Arendarronons or Rock "Nation," whose capital was St. Jean Baptiste, as Huronized Algonkins, and not Hurons in much else than language. In race they were closely related to the Algonkins and for that matter so were all the Huron tribes. Their religion, myths etc., so far as they have been recorded by contemporary writers, are chiefly Algonkin. Scarcely any of their myths and religious practices resemble those of the Iroquois, who were more distinctively national or representative of the Huron-Iroquois race than the

Hurons, if we can so name the race, the Iroquois having corresponded closely with the Sioux races of the Plains

Trails.

No feature of the Huron occupation of North Simcoe is more important than their system of forest trails The word "trail," as used here, means a path (more or less unbeaten) made through the high, open woods, and used by the Indians in going from one village to another These followed the higher parts of the ridges, where the trees had lofty branches, and the woods were easily passed through Perhaps "blazes" were sometimes used to mark trees along these trails, as it was a common practice among Indians to "blaze" trees, but it is very doubtful whether any general system of marking them was ever adopted, as the Indians had good instinct in the woods. Everyone knew the topography of his own district,—the slopes and courses of the ridges, the direction of the streams, the belts of hardwoods and evergreens, and other features The trails of the Hurons were often used down to present times, as I have mentioned in former reports As in Medonte and the other townships, the trails of Oro were mostly diagonal to the modern roads This is a result of the physical features; the ranges of hills, the valleys, and the streams run this way. There were no canoe portages in Oro; all were forest or overland trails From the important villages in the north half of the township, there were at least two trails down to Lake Simcoe

The Main Trail, or Hawkestone Trail

The more important one of the two trails just mentioned began at the outlet of Hawkestone Creek, and followed up the west side of the stream for a considerable distance, not immediately beside the stream, but along the ridges a short way from it The Indians used it from the earliest times, and it was also a deer path; then the early settlers used it about 1832 and later, on their way to Upper Oro, from Hawkestone, where there was a landing place for settlement purposes Yet I am informed that it was never widened into a waggon road, but was only a path, although in some places it was wide enough for an ox-team I have not determined where it crosses Hawkestone Creek but in the neighborhood of Mitchell Square it reappears along the east side of the creek, or at least I suppose it to be the same trail It is probably the continuation of the Main Trail from Medonte toward Lake Simcoe, which we found crossing out of Medonte into Oro in the sixth concession At any rate, I have called it the "Main Trail," as its position would suggest this name [See also Site No. 29.]

We have thus found the Main Trail passing through Oro, Medonte, and Tiny Townships, to Cedar Point, on the northwest shore of the latter township It runs in one general direction all the way for more than thirty miles, following the spine of the Huron country Along its course over the chain of hills we have found many of the important towns or villages of the Hurons There can be little doubt that it was much used in Huron days

A trail evidently passed along the northern flank of the high ridge north of Rugby. Down to the present day the Rama Ojibways frequent the parts near where this trail passed, for the purpose of picking ginseng. This was the branch of the Main Trail to Bass Lake and the Narrows.

Trail to the Neutrals

While investigating the Huron occupation of Oro, I had constantly before me the probability that the trail leading to the Neutrals might have passed through this township. So I gave some time and attention to making enquiries in the west side of the township for evidence of its course if it existed there. The overland, or forest trail, by which Brebeuf and Chaumonot went in 1640 on their famous journey to the Neutrals, necessarily passed around the head of Kempenfeldt Bay. But its course from this Bay northward for some distance is not quite so evident. After making enquiries for the clearing up of this question, I have concluded that it passed through Vespra, west of the Little Lake in that township. From the increased number of remains in that locality, when compared with those in the west of Oro, and from the nature of the ground, it is evident the Vespra route was the one mainly used. It did not pass through Oro, except at the northwest corner of the township, where two sites (Nos. 1 and 2) indicate its course.

A trail went from Shanty Bay toward Gilchrist P.O., near site No. 21, and at the west half of lot 17, concession 4, it united with another branch from Crownhill. The latter came from the Penetanguishene Road, at lot 12 and crossed the Crownhill swamp at a narrow part (where a Trespass crossroad through lot 18, concession 3, still marks its course) before uniting with the former. The early Highland Scotch settlers in the northeast of Oro used these trails, or both branches of the one, as the Ridge Road was not open eastward much beyond Shanty Bay in the early days of settlement. This Gilchrist trail might have been used a little by the Hurons, but it evidently led to the Arendarronons in the east, and the swamps were too extensive to be regularly crossed going by this trail toward the northwest corner. It was used within the memory of living persons by Indians travelling overland from Barrie to Orillia.

It is probable the Penetanguishene Road was not an Indian trail, although sites occur along this early colonization road, and numerous streams take rise near it, where eligible spots for villages may be found. The trail marked on some old maps and agreeing with this Road in a general kind of way, is doubtless the one to the Neutrals. But it should be remembered that any agreement in the courses of the two can be only accidental, because the Penetanguishene Road was surveyed in 1811, and opened in 1814, as the shortest and straightest route between Kempenfeldt and the head of Penetanguishene Bay. While, on the other hand, the trails of the aborigines take us back to nature itself before the white man, with his straight roads, came upon the scene.

The Ridge Road

This is the main highway from Bacrie to Orillia, and was opened as a public road along the "Algonquin" lake ridge, in 1848, eastward from Shanty Bay, the westerly part having been opened before It appears to have been an Indian trail, originally, as there are a few sites along the ridge, and no swamps to cut off the travelling The ridge is almost continuous for a long way, and there are no streams flowing into Kempenfeldt Bay from the north, but a few small ones begin to make their appearance as soon as the lake itself is reached, near Oro Station Sir George Head ("Forest Scenes") mentions the ridge running into Oro from the head of Kempenfeldt Bay, which he found passable as a trail in 1815 But I have not met with any other tradition of it. Nearly all the sites found along the top of this ridge yielded European relics

Other Transverse Trails

There are evidences of some local trails, crossing the "Dry Hills" from southeast to northwest, but I have not marked them upon the map, as I have not met with any tradition of their existence in modern times, and their terminations, if marked, would be conjectural

CATALOGUE OF VILLAGE SITES

The Northwest Group of Sites

1 On the south half of lot 39, concession 1, George McLean. On sandy soil, near a spring (now nearly dry), and a swale. Remains have been found on a patch of five acres or more, but they were most numerous at the spring, which is the source of a stream called Bishop's Creek, or sometimes Lang's Creek (so-called after early settlers) The original wood was chiefly maple. There were four or five artificial holes at the site, perhaps empty single graves or caches Among the relics found were two or three iron tomahawks, besides animal bones, etc Some of the pipes had the Huron trumpet mouth pattern Several human bones (thigh bones, lower jaws, etc), were ploughed up near the surface, in scattered positions as if no care had been taken of their dead. [It may be recalled in this connection that captives or prisoners were usually eaten, and their bones received no regular burial.] A man who lived here many years ago, when describing these human bones to me, spoke of them as the skeletons of two or three persons. Relics of various kinds indicating camps have been found on the adjoining farm southward (s half lot 38 Henry Minty s). Another stream rises here, and it may be found that these camps belonged to a village quite distinct from that on Mr. McLean's

2. On lot 35, concession 1. The Penetanguishene Road passes through this site, and as it is thus readily seen, and is often talked about, the place has received the name of "Pottery Hill" On account of its situation on a public road, the site on "Pottery Hill" is well known to every person in the locality and it has enjoyed

greater distinction than many another site which is really more important. Various persons have occupied the land on the Oro side, among these have been Henry Cannon, Paul Sheffield, and Ephraim Salsbury. The site extends into the farm of John Marshall, lot 35 concession 1, Vespra Township The whole site occupies a hill, surrounded by ravines, and was, perhaps, palisaded. Three or four acres is the extent of land over which ashbeds and relics have been found As is usual at nearly every other village site, a spring issues near at hand, and from it, no doubt, the Indians of the village got their supply of fresh water. It is on the land of Mr. Marshall, and is the source of a small stream that runs to Willow Creek, in Vespra. One man found here a coin, or ornament, the only European article that has been reported to me as having been found here Another observer, whom I interviewed, remarked that he saw coracobs (carbonized) dug out of the refuse heaps, this goes to prove that the site was of Huron origin One early observer of this site was R W Douglas of Toronto, who obtained pipes and other relics from this place in 1878. Large quantities of pottery fragments were to be seen at that date, and he considered it had been used as a pottery The name "Pottery Hill" perhaps also implies this view But this is a common error in regard to the deposits of refuse on early sites, such heaps are always thickly mixed with pottery fragments In the collection at Toronto University Museum, the description of No. 17 is:—"3 clay pipes (imperfect) from a mound on Penetanguishene Road, near Hillsdale—R W Douglas donor" (The mound is, of course, a refuse heap, and not a burial mound in the special sense of the word.) There is no evidence at hand that should lead us to assign this site to a late part of the historic period of the Hurons

3 On lot 40, concession 2, Joseph Jennett has found a few Indian remains, including a stone axe, or "skinner," a human skull in one place and a thigh bone in another He has not found ashbeds; the place is rather too dry for permanent camps, but might have been part of a cemetery in connection with an adjacent village site in Medonte, just over the townline (Probably site No 49 in our catalogue of that township)

4 On the west half of lot 3, concession 3 George Sargeant Mr Sargeant, who has lived here for thirty six years, has found pipes and pottery fragments on the hill northeast of his house but has observed no ashbeds There is a spring about a quarter of a mile westward, but the land at the site itself is very high and dry, being about 600 feet above Lake Simcoe

5 On the east half of lot 3, concession 3 John Shaughnessy This site extends into the east half of lot 2 (Jas. Fraser's) Several clay pipe bowls of the pattern which I have provisionally named the Belt pattern, have been found here (See Medonte Report, p. 77) No iron relics are found The high dry land here about yields good Indian corn at the present day. In a deep glen northward, good springs are found

6. On the west half of lot 1, concession 4 The usual relics, indicating camps, have been found on the portions of this farm occupied by John Elsmere and Joseph Elsmere, sr., respectively And a little way up the high hill westward, on a flat patch of ground on the east half of lot 1, concession 3, workmen unearthed an Indian's skull near the present townline Strong springs issue near where the camps were placed

7 On lot 2, concession 4 Geo Kisslck. Here, as at so many other Huron sites, a few single graves were found on or near the site of the village No iron relics have been reported

8. On the east half of lot 1, concession 5, J. J. McNally, owner (absentee) Geo Cook became tenant last spring, and has found pottery fragments etc, southeast of the barn, on a plateau, near deep ravines. There are no surface springs anywhere, and the land is very high, that immediately to the west of the place being the highest part of the Dry Hills When Mr. McNally himself occupied the farm some relics were found

9 On the west half of lot 4, concession 4 George Henry Eddy formerly occupied this farm, and found some remains of the usual kinds. The land is now under sod, and nobody lives on it It is owned by James Hewitt, of Edgar

10 On the east half of lot 33, concession 2 Joseph Bertram. The occupants have found pottery and pipe fragments, stone "skinners," flints, etc, but the site is apparently small.

11. On the east half of lot 6, concession 3 Alexander Eddy At the small grove of second-growth pines south of his dwelling, Mr Eddy has found pipes pottery fragments, stone axes etc, but no iron relics were observed by him

12. On the northwest quarter of lot 7 concession 4 Wm Weeks. Mr. Weeks has found a few remains of the usual kinds

13 On the east half of lot 8 concession 4 Joseph Cavanagh His father, Patrick Cavanagh, settled here many years ago, and found the usual pipe stems pottery fragments, stone axes, etc (but no iron relics), on a patch of elevated ground north west of the farm buildings. There are no surface springs now and no water is obtainable by digging, as they once dug a well 120 feet deep and got none

14 On the west half of lot 29, concession 2 Jas Milbee. The Milbee homestead. When the elder Milbee lived here, a number of years ago, they found ashheds, pottery fragments stone axes, etc The site is on the ridge eastward, it is only three or four rods square No iron relics have been reported. The Hurons appear to have followed the ridge here, which runs toward the north west.

15 On part of lot 27, concession 2 Robert Milbee The remains were found near the east end of this farm, on the high ground They were found more especially when Mr. Gardiner owned this farm The woods covering the ridge here contain a large proportion of beech trees It is but a short distance from the place where the remains were found to the bonepit mentioned

under the next number, and there might have been some connection between the two

16 On the northwest quarter of lot 9, concession 3 John Harrison. Many years ago Mr. Harrison's son found a bonepit here. He had been sent to dig a grave for a small dog that had died, and on digging into a hollow a few yards south of their dwelling house, he found the deposit of human bones According to Mr Harrison's statements, the pit was about 14 feet in diameter. There was a sinkage of the ground about two feet below the surrounding level, then, the deposit of bones was about two feet thick, thus making the bottom of the pit about four feet from the level of the ground. Mr Harrison took out about 20 entire skulls from the part he dug About the year 1876, or perhaps earlier, Rev S N Jackson, M.D., and Rev. E D Silcox, Congregational ministers, then living in the neighborhood made some examination of the pit. It was estimated that it had contained 100 skeletons altogether, at the lowest estimate, some of the bones being of large proportions No relics of any kind are reported as having been found in it, but Mr Harrison found pipes, etc, when he first cleared the land near the pit. He observed no ashheds, hence this might have been the cemetery of the next named site, No 17, which was upwards of half a mile distant, but quite large

17 On lot 10, concession 3 John Thompson Formerly occupied by T M Thomas. This site was large, remains having been found over an extent of nine or ten acres Artificial holes in the ground occurred at it, and there were four or five refuse heaps Bone needles, stone axes, grains of corn (carbonized) in considerable quantities, and other relics have been found, but no Iroquois relics have been reported. The village does not seem to have had much attempt at palisading. It is the best known site in this neighborhood, perhaps because some of the ashheds with pottery fragments can be seen along the roadside, where passers can readily observe them The bed of a stream (now dry) crosses the road here It seems to have been the chief village in this vicinity, and the last-mentioned bone-pit No 16 was probably its cemetery.

18. On the west half of lot 17, concession 1. Chas. Partridge, sr The site covers an acre, more or less, on top of a hill. The relics found at it include fragments of clamshells, pottery, clay and stone pipes, flints, etc. These were found many years ago, when the patch was first cleared, but ploughing has almost obliterated the evidences of occupation No Iroquois relics have been observed. The site now has no springs or other water supply closer to it than a swamp at some little distance. At the foot of the hill on which the village stood there are ridges that might be taken for fortifications. But it is probable they are ice-reefs, like others to be seen at many places along the valley of this Crown hill creek.

19 On the northeast quarter of lot 15, concession 3 John Elliott Remains of camps were found on a peak of raised ground

between two streams which meet. No iron relics have been reported.

20 On the west end of lot 11, concession 1 On the south west corner of this farm, at a house now occupied by Daniel O'Rourke, many years ago numerous pottery fragments and stone axes or chisels were found. Some people supposed this was where pottery had been made, as the fragments were very abundant But this is a common error regarding refuse heaps at sites The village or camps stood on the edge of the Crownhill swamp

21 On the east half of lot 20, concession 3 Geo Caldwell sr Mr Caldwell found some pieces of Indian pipes, etc., on a ridge of light soil in one of his fields when it was first cleared The remains were not extensive, but are sufficient to indicate former occupation as also the course of a trail which passed through his farm going to Shanty Bay (See under "Trails" in the Introduction)

22 At Kempenfeldt Point, in the brickyard Flint spearheads, pipes, etc, were found here by George Johnson several years ago These were found a few inches below the surface, when removing clay to make bricks. Also some stone chisels or axes, pipe bowls an iron knife and some human skeletons three or four crowded into holes, and a child's in a board coffin The last named was evidently recent They were found by Wm Crowe, who lives near the place and often worked in the brickyard This Point was a landing place for Indians down to recent years, and the Hurons might have used it in their day, although pottery fragments have not been reported Ojibway Indians some years ago also camped a few hundred yards northeast of the Point I will quote from a letter written to me in 1897 by Dr C N Laurie, of Coboconk, Ont. who spent his boyhood near the place —"Indians used to camp at the foot of the hills east of Kempenfeldt Hill and Point, on the road leading to Shanty Bay There used to be many small pine trees there, and perhaps they are there yet. My grandfather the late Thomas Drury said that the Indians camped there every summer as long as he could remember, and he first came to the country in 1819 The place was fenced in about 15 years ago (in 1882) after which the Indians ceased to camp there"

23 On the west half of lot 27, concession 4 Some time before 1887, James Rose, who was then the occupant of this farm, found in his orchard an iron tomahawk two flintlock pistols but no pottery fragments A paragraph in the Barrie "Examiner," Feb 13, 1890 adds that a flintlock gun and a sword were also found. South of this place there is a cove on the shore of Kempenfeldt Bay, where there is a good landing-place The spot is on the brow of the ridge overlooking the "Algonquin" shoreline.

THE EASTERLY GROUP OF SITES

24 On lot 3, concession 7 Ebenezer Walker Remains were found west of the farm buildings on the east half, on a flat ele

vated piece of ground. Among the relics found here was a stone mortar. A bonepit was found about 60 rods distant to the west, on the southwest quarter of lot 3. It was discovered and first opened about the year 1857 by William Walker, of Coulson, who gave me particulars of it. He appears to have been the first person to make an opening in the pit, but he did not dig to the bottom. Others did so at later times. A large pine grew over the pit. Mr. Walker, in the course of his digging, found no brass kettles in it or other articles of European manufacture; but another person informed me that brass kettles were subsequently found in it, though I have had no confirmation of this story and am inclined to disbelieve it. The late F. Whitelock informed me that the three bonepits of this neighborhood (i. e., this one and the two mentioned under No. 26) were excavated by persons from Orillia. The only articles, besides bones, that I have positively known to come from this pit, were a copper ring (or perhaps brass) and a pipe. The late J. M. Hunter and the writer examined it briefly in 1888, but the pit had evidently been thoroughly dug out previous to our visit. It was in porous, sandy soil. I estimated, from its dimensions, and from the various accounts of the diggers, that it originally contained about 150 skulls, or skeletons. Mr. Walker has found relics near the pit itself, and the owner of the northwest quarter of lot 2, Chas. Emms, has also found numerous remains on his land.

25. On the west half of lot 4, concession 7. Mr. Cook. The occupant's brother, George Cook (now of the e. half lot 1, con. 5), occupied this farm until April 1902, and found many relics, chiefly broken ones, on this site, but no iron ones. It appears to have been extensive. The occupant found some iron tomahawks in this neighborhood. It is not far from the bonepit mentioned under the last site, and may have been contemporary and connected with it.

26. On the west half of lot 3, concession 8. Neil McNevin. The marks of about twenty Huron lodges, having in nearly every case three fires for each lodge, were to be seen over an area of about three acres (not more), when I first visited the site on Aug. 27, 1887, and June 11, 1889. The Huron lodge form was more discernable on the ground here than at any other place seen in my archæological visits. The village was probably palisaded as it was situated on rising ground almost surrounded by ravines. The south edge of the site extends over the boundary of this farm into lot 4. In the ravine along the west side of the site, there is a streamlet, which flows to the Coldwater River. It was evidently a village of considerable importance. Jas. Davis, now of Orillia Township, cultivated the west half of lot 4 for a term of years, and the part of the site on his land was used by the Davis family as a garden on account of the great richness of the soil. To Mr. Davis and family I am indebted for aid in my researches at this site, as well as at other places. They readily gave me several relics which they found, and these were sent by me to the Provincial Museum. The public spirit shown by them is highly commendable.

A list of the relics (with their catalogue numbers) is here given, as they are typical of a Huron village. The preponderance of bone relics is worthy of note in connection with this purely Huron site. From Jas. Davis: A grotesquely modelled black clay pipe (6920), this fine specimen is fully described at p. 51 of the Archaeological Report for 1896; the illustration is herewith reproduced. Stone axe (16,932), clay pipes (16,336), (16,337); a toy, or miniature, clay pipe

was found by a member of the Davis family; (it is described and figured at page 45 of the Archaeological Report for 1898, bone chisel (16,920), pointed bone (16,921), arrowhead, two imperfect bone awls, beaver's tooth, blue glass bead (European), and two imperfect soapstone specimens (all 17,824). From Neil McNevin, the owner of the land, I received: Bone awl or needle (7,916), bone chisel (16,898). The only articles of European manufacture reported as having been found here were an iron tomahawk, found by Mr. McNevin, and the blue glass bead above-mentioned. The village thus obviously belonged to an early date. Black pottery ware, of which the pipe, No. 6,920, is a specimen, is not very common on Huron sites. It is said to have been produced by double burning, or liming. After the first fire had made the clay articles intensely hot, the bright coals were raked away, and from the fresh fuel then applied the smoke stained the pottery a black color throughout its entire thickness. (See Mason's "Woman's Share in Primitive Culture," p. 106). Two bonepits of medium size were found a hundred yards or more to the southward, on lot 4. They had been thoroughly ransacked when I saw them. Having been guided to them by Jas. Davis, I estimated that each had contained somewhere from 100 to 150 skeletons. Pipes were the only relics said to have been found in them, besides bones. Some medical students, natives of this township, had obtained crania and other bones from them. Southeast of these pits there were from 50 to 100 shallow pits to be seen in 1889. The place was then in woods, but has since been cleared. This was probably

the scaffold patch, or place of temporary burial, or the irregularities may have been due to heaps of earth for a compatch.

27. On the east half of lot 4, concession 7. The land belongs to Alex. McLean, who lives about a mile distant. Wm. J. Hunter, jr., of the adjoining farm (lot 5), observed pottery fragments, etc., here, while at work on the land. I have been unable to ascertain the extent of occupation of the aborigines, but I judge the site was small and transient, as there is no surface water supply on the farm.

28. On the east half of lot 6, concession 8. Alex. Woodrow. Numerous springs rise in the sandy hills hereabout, and are sources of the Coldwater River. Remains have been found more or less frequently throughout a field of six acres. When it was first cleared several years ago, a few iron tomahawks were found, besides the usual relics of native manufacture. The occupant of lot 5, who is also Alex. Woodrow by name, has found remains on his land. The village on lot 6 might have been the village of which the next number was the burial place, the distance between them not exceeding half a mile.

"Dr. Bawtree's Burial Pit No. 3."

29. On the east half of lot No. 7, concession 8, may be seen the best known archaeological feature in Oro, two bonepits having been found near the dwelling house many years ago. When the first of these was discovered, the farm was occupied by Malcolm McArthur. He had settled upon this farm before 1837, and had lived there more than ten years before the discovery of the pits. The farm is now occupied by the Robertson brothers. The larger pit contained:—A large number of human bones (some of which were of mammoth proportions), brass kettles (many or all of which were damaged by having a hole knocked in the bottom), a piece of fur, a braid of hair, beads etc. John C. Steele, Esq., of Coldwater, has a well preserved conch shell found by John Galbraith in this bonepit. Galbraith kept a tavern about two miles from the pit, when its fame was greatest, and he appears to have done more digging in the pit than anyone else. The shell when found had the end rubbed, or drilled off, so that it could be used as a horn. The Jesuit Relations mention that these shells were in use among the Hurons as trumpets. When Mr. Steele lived in Oro—about five miles from the pit,—his family used the shell as a dinner horn. It could be heard two miles away, and was known as "Steele's horn" though always in a dryly humorous way because it made the neighbors feel hungry. Hence it came about that, in the nineteenth century as well as in the seventeenth, "the horn of hunter was heard on the hills" of Oro. Mr. Steele informed me that nine brass kettles, all damaged in the way described above, were found in the pit. And I prefer to adopt nine as the number found because other eye witnesses have mentioned this as the true number although exaggerated accounts have increased the

number to seventeen, and, in the case of one person, to sixty. South east of the pits there is a sandy plain, overgrown, when I first saw the place in 1838, with second growth pines. Here there was a curious network of apparently artificial arrangements on the ground (perhaps cornhills), which the settlers remarked when they first came to the neighborhood. On account of its peculiar appearance they called it the "Orchards," but I have been unable to understand the propriety of the name No springs now exist on the surface anywhere near the pits or "orchards," the land being hilly and dry.

An account of one of the bonepits was written about the time of its discovery, by Edward W. Bawtree M D of the Mihitary Establishment at Penetanguishene, and appeared in the Edinburgh "New Philosophical Journal" for July, 1848 But Dr. Bawtree had no opportunity of correcting the proof of it; hence, the text which here follows is that of a corrected typewritten MS., sent by him to the Canadian Institute, Toronto in 1894, which I am permitted to use in preference to the published texts.

Dr. Bawtree's Description

"The third of these sepulchral pits (the first and second were in the Township of Tiny), which has been examined is not in this immediate neighborhood. It is situated on lot 7, 8th concession of the Township of Oro, and was visited on the 4th of November last (1847) It had been opened by the proprietor of the land about a fortnight before. The land belongs to a Mr Galbraith, an intelligent Highlander, who gave a very distinct account of the exploration of the pit. It has been cleared for several years, and no notice taken of the pit till the above time, when a new settler built a shanty nearly over it. A French Canadian, happening to come there to work at the house, immediately recognized its peculiar appearance, and told the people that if they would dig there they would certainly find plenty of bones and twenty-six kettles, a prediction which was speedily verified.

"The pit is on elevated ground in the middle of a fine undulating and hilly country; but apparently without any particular relation in its situation to surrounding objects or places; except perhaps that it is on a short line of communication between Lakes Simcoe and Huron (now called Georgian Bay), [See 'Tralls,' Introduction], the soil is a light loam It measures about fifteen feet in diameter; has the distinctly defined elevated ring, but the centre less depressed than in those before examined, which may have arisen from the character of the soil or the greater bulk of its contents On its margin grew formerly a very large pine, which was cut down at the clearing of the land. The roots of this pine had grown through the pit in every direction

"The bones were scarcely covered with earth They were of all sizes; Galbraith himself made a rough calculation of the number by counting the skulls from a measured space, which gave to the whole not less than fifteen hundred; this was probably an exaggerated number though they undoubtedly amounted to several

hundreds. They were in good preservation; on some, pieces of tendon still remained, and the joints of the smaller bones were even unseparated.

"It was noticed that only a few of the skulls bore marks of violence, one, which was exposed in our presence, had a circular perforation on the top resembling a bullethole, and others, it had been observed, bore the appearance of having been "tomahawked.' A similar observation was made on the size of these bones as had been on those found in the other pits—that some of the lower jaws were very large and would amply encircle that of a full sized European. The cylindrical bones, however, did not appear to be of unusual size.

"As in the first noticed pit, were found also twenty six kettles, four of brass and the rest of copper, one conch-shell, one iron axe, a pipe, and some of the lozenge shaped beads (wampum). The kettles in this pit were described as being arranged in the form of a cross through its centre, and in a row round the circumference. From observations made with the compass, it is probable that the points of this cross bore relation to the cardinal points, two of them faced upwards, the others were placed with their base upwards.

"The conch shell was found under one of the kettles, they had been carefully packed with beaver-skins and bark.

"These kettles resembled exactly those before described (see Dr. Bawtree's descriptions of his first and second burial pits in Report on Tiny township), though they averaged of a smaller rim. They were in good preservation, but with this peculiarity that each had been rendered useless by blows from a tomahawk. That they had been intentionally cut into there can be no doubt, some bearing one, others three or four incisions, all of the same length and shape, and all on the bar of the kettle, they had evidently been made with an axe, and the size of the incisions seemed to correspond to the edge of one found with them, but no opportunity occurred of comparing them. Should any doubt exist as to the exact history of the pit, the fact of these kettles having been rendered unserviceable seems highly calculated to remove that doubt, as it appears to be a proceeding so very contrary to the habits and ideas of Indians in general."

[E. G. Squier, who quotes this description in his "Antiquities of the State of New York" (pp. 100-107), makes the following note at this place: "Dr. Bawtree is mistaken in supposing this practice uncommon. The Oregon Indians invariably render useless every article deposited with their dead, so as to remove any temptation to a desecration of the grave which might otherwise exist. A similar practice prevailed among the Floridian Indians."]

"The conch-shell is smaller than those found in the Township of Tiny. It is in good preservation, though quite white, and in some parts has lost its smooth surface, a piece has been cut from it as in the last described (See Dr. Bawtree's No. 1, Tiny.)

"A pipe was also found, which the person who explored the pit described as having been formed out of blue-stone or hard

clay, and very neatly cut in a succession of circles, the base nearly as large as a common tumbler. On one side it had a human face, the eyes of which were formed of white pearly-looking beads. This pipe was unfortunately destroyed by some drunken farmers while examining it. It was described as being remarkably handsome, and would have been more carefully preserved had the discoverer noticed its beauty at first, but in its dirty, soiled state he paid but little attention to it.

"An iron axe exactly similar also to that before mentioned, though of smaller size, was found, and a large quantity of the flat circular beads."

After describing a Huron Feast of the Dead and the formation of a burial pit, Dr. Bawtree proceeds:

"That the kettles which were found in Pit No. 3 in the Township of Oro were deposited there under some such circumstances seems most likely from the fact of their having been previously rendered unserviceable, this proving almost to a certainty that they were not placed there for any purpose suggested by their ideas of the future lot that attended their deceased friends, as a broken kettle would be even less serviceable to them in their happy hunting grounds than to those they left behind."

Sir Daniel Wilson makes a reference to this burial pit, and the preceding account of it by Dr. Bawtree, in his essay on shell articles, in the Canadian Journal, Series II., Vol. III. (1858), p. 399.

As to the exact position of the village belonging to this famous pit, I have not definitely determined it, though No. 28 is not too distant to have been the one with which it was connected.

30. On the east half of lot 2, concession 11, Thos. Jarratt, who has lived here for many years, has regularly found pottery fragments, pipes, etc., in and near the ashbeds on the high ground on this farm. Eastward across the concession road, on the west half of lot 2, concession 12, numerous evidences of Huron occupation have also been found. The latter is the farm of the late Wm. Miller, the present owner being Donald McLean, although no person now lives on it. Isolated human skeletons have been ploughed up on this farm, on the hill adjacent to the land of Mr. Jarratt. An iron tomahawk or two have been reported, but relics of European manufacture are not numerous.

31. On the west half of lot 2, concession 13. The McKinley homestead, Donald McKinley being the present occupant. They have found pipes, stone axes, pottery fragments, etc., but no iron relics are remembered. Mr. McKinley, grandfather of the present occupant, found a human skeleton. A large sinkhole occurred on lot 1, not far from the site.

32. On the east half of lot 1, concession 13. Thos. Hipwell. The site covers four or five acres beside Bass Lake. Mr. Hipwell found iron tomahawks bearing the French stamp, two round stones (large), pottery fragments, pipes (including a carved animal stone pipe which his late father gave away). One of the camps had a pavement of burnt stones. When his father, the late John Hipwell, first settled here in 1849 black bass were very numerous.

in the lake, and from this circumstance the lake got its name Two acres of lot 1 are in the lake.

33 On the east half of lot 2, concession 14. John S. Nelson. Beside Bass Lake. Stone relics, especially stone axes, have been found in considerable numbers near the lake. An interesting stone relic, once found here, was an axe at one end and gouge at the other. The stone axe (No. 17785 in the Provincial Museum, Milne's collection) came from this site. Mr. Milne obtained an axe with a groove around it. It is worthy of note that many of the stone axes found here are very primitive in their workmanship. Although an iron knife and an iron tomahawk have been found by Mr. Nelson, it is apparent from the kinds of relics that races of aborigines lived here long before the Hurons.

34. On the west half of lot 6, concession 10. Wm. H. Crawford. There is a rift in the hills through this lot in concession 10, and a stream takes its rise near this site and follows through the glen between the hills, making its way at last to Bass Lake. The usual pottery fragments, pipes, etc., and a stone mortar, have been found here. There is a spring just a little north of Mr. Crawford's sawmill, where the Indians of this village could procure water. When I visited this place on July 11, 1902, three patches of blackened soil, mixed with pottery fragments, were visible in the garden on a hillside. Other camps and ashbeds occur near, and on the west side of the hollow in which the sawmill is placed some Indian remains have also been found.

35. On the west half of lot 6, concession 11. James Thompson. The camps were indicated by the usual pottery fragments, etc., which were found more abundantly near the edge of the swamp, through which flows the stream mentioned under the last site. Some years ago Mr. Thompson found a few iron tomahawks. In the field south of the dwelling house and occupying the space between the house and the crossroad, several pipes, etc., were once ploughed up.

36. On the east half of lot 6, concession 12. David Johnston. Ashbeds more than a foot deep were found here, chiefly beside the low ground of the adjoining swamp. The usual relics have been found. A human skull was unearthed beside the crossroad, and near this site. A few remains have also been found on the west half of the lot.

37. On the east half of lot 7, concession 12. Robert Johnston. Some clay pipes and other remains have been found here. There are some trenches or corrugations on the surface of the ground, supposed to be artificial. Donald Johnston of the west half of this lot (No. 7) has found a pipe and pieces of pottery on his land.

38. On the west half of lot 7, concession 13. The late Donald Buchanan, sr., was the first settler here, many years ago, and in early years began to find evidences of aboriginal occupation. His son Donald is the present occupant of the farm, and another son, Frank Buchanan, has also paid close attention to the remains of

the aborigines found here. Considerable remains of a town or village have been found and, like the other sites hereabout, it was evidently connected with the fishery at the neighboring Bass Lake. The site has seven or eight acres altogether, on a raised plateau, which includes the present dwelling house and farm buildings. In the garden of the original dwelling, beside a pond, there were thick deposits of ashes with relics and fragments. A few European beads and iron tomahawks have been found, but not in any great quantity. A few human bones have also been found. Dr Bawtree of Penetanguishene made an archaeological visit here in 1848, or earlier, and obtained pipes, etc. There is a group of artificial holes (probably empty caches or empty single graves) on the higher ground southward from the site, but on the same farm. In consequence of the proximity of Bass Lake, fish bones have been found in the debris at this site in great quantities. This is an important site, and I have concluded that it represents the earlier position of the "capital" of the Rock nation of Hurons (Arendarronons), and was probably the town visited by Champlain and called Cahiague. My reasons for this view will be found in the Introduction.

39. On the east half of lot 7, concession 13. John Robertson. The ground is blackened with the camps of aborigines. The occupants have found stone axes, pipes, pottery fragments, fish bones, etc. The extent of the remains is not so great as at the last mentioned site on the west half of the same lot.

40. On the west half of lot 8, concession 14. Robert Roberts. This site is beside the road along the west side of the 14th concession, and also adjoins Mr. Coleman's land. (See next site.) Mr. Roberts has found pipes, pottery fragments, skinning stones, etc., but no iron relics, so far as he remembers. The field containing the site has seven acres, but relics are not found over all parts of it. It is situated on the north edge of the high ridge, and overlooks the valley that contains Bass Lake.

41. A site of some interest occurs on the southeast quarter of lot 7, concession 14, the owner of the land being Jas (Michael) Coleman, and Arthur Mealing, tenant. It is near the boundary of lot 8 (the Jenkins farm), which is occupied by Donald Horne. There is a burial ground, at which single graves were numerous. The cemetery was in a valley, which had graves on both sides of it. There was no communal bonepit of any kind, so far as anyone remembers, with whom I have consulted regarding the place. The following description of it by Dr Jas. N. Harvie of Orillia was communicated to me in a letter dated June 27th, 1889, it preserves a record of some of the more interesting features of the site: "It is on a slight elevation, soil, sandy, it is thickly studded with small trees and a few large pines, whose roots have penetrated and crossed many of the graves. My brother in law said it appeared as if when the graves were made by the Indians, the space had been quite clear of trees, with the exception of a few pines, which have since grown and extended their roots very much; whilst a second forest of other trees has been since growing

ap The graves were comparatively numerous, he thought there would be somewhere about a hundred. Some years ago (probably twenty or thirty) a gentleman by the name of Donald Buchanan, sr (see Site No. 38), dug up some of the graves and found, of course, many skulls, and it was observed that almost all (if not all) of these were gashed on the side, as if the Indians had been killed by a blow from a tomahawk on the side of the head The wounds seemed to be almost all on the side of the head . . Mr Buchanan gave one or two of the skulls to a doctor in Orillia." It is worthy of note in connection with the openings made in the skulls, that Huron Indians had a practice of making these holes in the skulls after death. This view is further strengthened in the present case by the fact that as I am informed by Frank Buchanan, some of the thigh bones found here were also marked with tomahawks or other sharp tools This could only have been done after death, and after the flesh had been stripped from the bones The mortuary practices of the Hurons were quite unique in many respects, and the theory of a battle to account for singular markings on the bones will hardly explain the phenomena satisfactorily in the present case, or in many more where the theory is put forward

42 On the highest part of the main ridge in the Dry Hills, but near the eastern end of the ridge, there is a site far away from any water supply It is on the east half of lot 8, concession 7 Archibald McDuff. Numerous pottery fragments, pipes, stone axes, etc, have been found on Mr McDuffs' land. Across the concession road on the farm of George Strachan, lot 8, concession 8, some pieces of rusted iron implements were once found. And on the east half of lot 7, concession 7, the farm of Andrew Brown, adjoining Mr McDuff's, there are some peculiar holes, apparently artificial The relics found have been numerous enough to show that this place was frequented by aborigines, and as it lies upon the line, or close to the line, of travel from the northwest toward Lake Simcoe, it may be taken as a proof of the existence of the Malo Trail thither It was evidently a halting place for those crossing the hills.

Along the south side of the Dry Hills, some village sites are found at the edge of the swamp that nearly divides the township into two halves We shall begin at the west curve of the swamp near Edgar, and follow this chain of villages to the east side of the township

43 On the east half of lot 10, concession 5 John Rowat was an early settler on this lot, and relics were found here in his time John Hewitt, sr, of lot 11, is the present owner He has found numerous remains, and has given some attention to them The site covers about an acre and may be a part of the next one or may have had some connection with it Springs are numerous hereabout and on the lower ground a short distance southward there are many ice reefs which have been by mistake supposed by some persons to have had an Indian origin

44. A site on the west half of lot 10, concession 6, is notable for the finding of a bonepit at it some years ago. The land was owned and occupied at the time of its discovery by John Ashfield, and his name still clings to the pit when people are describing it. The present occupant is Thos. Hutchinson. The bonepit, which has been completely covered over, was situated near the banks of a small pond which is fed by springs. Some relics have been found over the cleared portion of this farm, but more especially near the pond. The pit seems to have been found and excavated between the years 1862 and 1868. Prior to the last named year a doctor (probably Dr. Tache) excavated it, and took away a number of perfect crania. About 90 crania in all are said to have been found. A pine tree had grown over the bones, when it turned up it exposed them. The pit is said to have contained brass kettles, but this point is not fully confirmed. Another statement, that skeletons were buried with heads toward the centre, also lacks confirmation, it is more likely they were buried pell mell, as in almost every other Huron bonepit. Grains of Indian corn, carbonized, and pottery fragments have been observed in the adjacent ground. It is probable this site, as well as the last one, and No. 17, belonged to the period of Champlain's visit.

45. On the east end of lot 11, concession 6. John Morningstar. Mr. Morningstar, having lived here for about 35 years, has had good opportunities for observing the traces of aborigines. Immediately south of his barn he has found pottery fragments, pipe stems and bowls, clam shells (he calls them "oyster" shells, as they were thicker than ordinary clams), fish bones, etc., but no iron relics.

46. On the east half of lot 12, concession 7. The homestead of Sergeant Donald Grant, who settled here in 1832. Robert Grant is the present occupant. The site is where the dwelling house stands, and in the orchard. It is near the source of a feeder of Hawkestone Creek, between the foot of the range of hills and edge of the swamp. The occupants formerly found relics, but only a few in late years. No iron relics are remembered. Modern Indians camped near at hand as late as 1885.

47. On the west half of lot 11, concession 8. Alex. McEachern. The owner has found pottery fragments, pipes, clam shells, etc., in considerable quantities on a low hill beside a supply of spring water. The remains of camp fires were formerly distinct, but ploughing has nearly obliterated them. No iron relics have been found. The Orillia "Packet" of Sept. 6th, 1900, has this brief notice of this important site: "Indian relics—pipes, tomahawks, spear and arrow heads, skinning stones, etc.—are still occasionally found in this part of the country. On lot 11, concession 8 of Oro there has evidently been an Indian village, as large quantities of these relics were formerly found there, with traces of numerous camp fires. Some time ago Mr. A. McEachern, while ploughing, discovered two Indian skeletons just below the surface. They had evidently been doubled up and buried with little or no care. On finding them, a hole was dug, and the remains buried deeper."

48. On lot 12, concession 8. Wm. Clark. There is a raised patch of land projecting into the swamp from the north, and on this patch some evidences of aboriginal occupation were found--skinners, a pipe, etc., but no iron relics were remembered by Mr. Clark.

49. On the east half of lot 10, concession 9. Peter Gillespie. Some relics and a few other evidences of camps have been found here and on the opposite farm, but there is no convenient supply of spring water.

50. On the east half of lot 14, concession 9. William Rouse, jr. There was an old road, used by the early settlers, through the west part of this farm, and which was evidently the main Indian trail converted to the white man's use. A few evidences of Indian camps were found—pipes, pottery fragments, etc. And there are reef formations on the farm which some persons suppose to be artificial. But as the 710 foot shore line comes into the farm both on its east and west sides, and makes ice-reefs, the formations were doubtless produced in this way. (See Introduction.)

51. On the west half of lot 13, concession 10. James Hoene. This farm has had several successive owners and occupants. It originally belonged to Neil Galbraith, then to Francis Baker, Lumberman. During the ownership of the latter, Wm. McMullen and John Stonehouse were occupants. In the ashbeds, pottery fragments, pipes, stone axes, etc., were found in abundance. No iron relics have been reported. In a small ravine near the site, there is a spring, which is the source of Keough's Creek, a stream of considerable size and importance in the east parts of the township. A little further down the stream from the source, on the farms next to Mr. Hoene's, there are many old beaver dams. The camps were on the east side of the ravine, and may have been connected with the beaver-trapping at the adjacent dams.

52. On the west half of lot 12, concession 10. Henry Jeffrey. There is a low hill with a flat top, partly surrounded by ravines, where the farm occupants have found relics and other evidences of a village. Thus situated on an isolated compact patch of this kind the village was probably palisaded. It is located upon the east fifty acres of the west half (formerly Wm. Harrison's fifty).

53. On the east half of lot 13, concession 11. William Johnston. Mr. Johnston has lived here for many years, and has been a good observer, having taken notice of many points and features in connection with this village-site. They have found pottery fragments, stone axes, pipes, etc., and a human jawbone, but he reports no iron relics. Mr. Johnston estimates the site covers two acres. It is near springs which flow to Keough's Creek, and also at an abandoned shoreline. When this neighborhood was in forest, deer had a runway toward Lake Simcoe, from the higher ground a little to the northwest of this place, and Mr. Johnston thinks this circumstance had something to do with the selection of the site. The old runway passes near this place, which is on the edge of the swamp, at a narrow part of it.

54 On the east half of lot 10, concession 11. Richard Anderson Ho has found pottery fragments, a pipe, two iron tomahawks, and other evidences of early occupation, though these were probably not extensive, as there are no springs now at the surface of the ground. Mr. Anderson also found a few pottery fragments and skinners on the east half of lot 11, concession 11, which he also owns

55. On the east half of lot 11, concession 12 Alexander Brown. Camps strewn with pottery fragments, pipes, etc., were found beside the stream here (Rugby Creek).

56 On the east half of lot 12, concession 13 Silas Locke Mr. Lorke has found pottery fragments, etc, in a field north of his barn. The ground at the place is comparatively low, and near Rugby Creek. He has found skinners at the site and elsewhere on his farm, but no iron relics.

57. On the northeast quarter of lot 10, concession 14. Thomas Morrison. There are about four acres on raised ground, on which remains have been found. This patch extends into the adjoining farm of Robert Anderson, southeast quarter of lot 10 There were some prominent ash heaps, and quantities of pottery fragments, pipes etc., have been found. There is conflicting evidence of the finding of two iron tomahawks A boulder or two of some kind of ore was found on the site, its peculiar coloring having perhaps attracted the attention of the Indians Mr Morrison regards it as a "worship stone" In 1899 I obtained five typical relics from Mr Morrison and they are now in the Ontario Museum 21370 71, two bone awls; 21372, part of small clay vessel, with finger nail markings, 21373 two bone beads, one within the other, as found A few single graves had stones in them besides the bones

58. Along the south edge of the main swamp there are a few sites, but they are less extensive and numerous than those on the north edge On the east half of lot 16, concession 6, John C Steele, who formerly owned and occupied this farm, found some pottery fragments, a stone axe, and other evidences of the aborigines but he said these were few in comparison with other sites And the evidences have been obliterated by cultivation as the present occupant Peter McQuaig, has observed no signs of ashbeds or pottery fragments. The farm was originally the Dunsmore homestead.

59 On the east part of lot 15 concession 8 Robert Paisley Some remains were found on this land more especially when Jas Coates lived on it He found about twenty years ago, some flints, pipe heads, etc The place overlooks the wide, swampy basin already mentioned Originally it was cleared by the Bell family, who found the first traces of Indian occupation

On the west half of lot 16 concession 12 the occupant James Mundsley ploughed up about the year 1867 a sword or rapier of an interesting kind. This blade bears on one side the inscription, "M C Feelt," and on the other "in Valencia" It was exhibited

at the Historical Loan Exhibition in Toronto in 1899 by its present owner, Lawrence Heyden. The place where it was found is not a village-site, and there is no site known to me within a mile of it. But it was in the course of a trail, on a gravel ridge near the south-east corner of his farm. A stone pipe was once found on the same farm, and other articles scattered here and there in the neighborhood show the course of the old trail.

60. On the east half of lot 15, concession 13. Harris Wigg is the present occupant. Formerly Silas Baskerville occupied it. Pottery fragments, pipes, stone axes, etc., were found here several years ago. Brough's Creek passes through the adjoining farm, on the north side.

61. On the east half of lot 16, concession 13. John Leigh. This is a somewhat important site. Remains have been found near springs, which are the source of a stream flowing eastward to Lake Simcoe. The relics, which include iron tomahawks, were numerous just south of an old orchard. Some of the pipe bowls are of the Belt pattern (see Site No. 5)—a distinctively Huron pattern.

62. On the northeast quarter of lot 14, concession 14. Peter Robinson. The usual relics have been found here. Donald McCallam of the east half of lot 11, concession 13, found many relics here about 1884, including two stone mortars. No iron relics are remembered by Mr. Robinson. The site occupies about one-fifth of an acre, on top of the high hill overlooking the "Algonquin" shoreline. This abandoned shoreline built a large gravel bar across the valley of Brough's Creek here; and, as in so many other places, the Hurons evidently utilized this bar for the course of their trail across the valley toward the northeast.

63. On the east half of lot 20, concession 10. William Laughead. When Edward H. Allingham lived on this farm he found a few relics—a piece of a sword (rapier), two stone skinners, steel hunting knife, clay pipe—just enough to show occupation during the French period. The place is quite wet, and apparently unfit for permanent habitation; but it evidently marks the course of the old trail from Hawkestone to the interior of the township.

64. On the west half of lot 23, concession 9. Guy Kilpatrick. The occupants have found pipes, pipe fragments, pottery fragments, etc., and at a place near the barn they found a cache of nine stone axes. Six inches below the surface of the ground they found ashes, charcoal and pottery fragments. A boulder here showed marks of fire. On the adjoining farm of Archibald Ross, lot 24 (west half), a few remains have also been found.

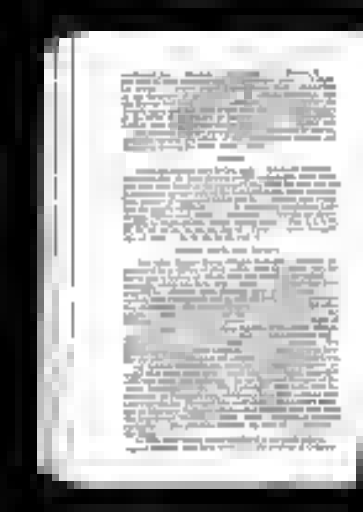
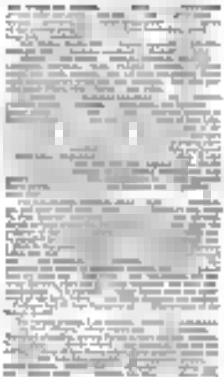
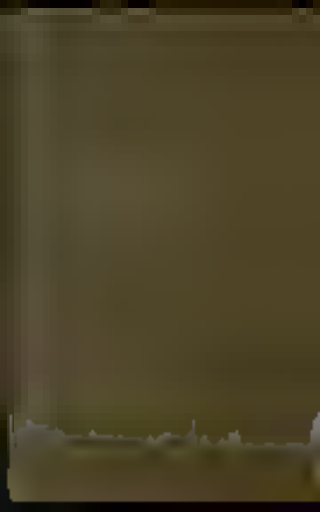
65. On the east half of lot 24, concession 8. Richard O. Bell. This site is beside the Ridge road, which was probably a trail, and at the top of the "Algonquin" cliff. Mr. Bell has found the usual relics, especially when he dug a cellar for his house, including a human skull.

66. On the west half of lot 26, concession 9. Beside Lake Simcoe, at an attractive little cove in the shore. The land was for

merly occupied by William Braydon, but is now unoccupied, though owned by Guy Kirkpatrick (See Site 64.) This was an Indian landing place from time immemorial, and a trail is said to have started from here into the interior of the township, but heretofore I have been unable to determine the course. Braydon found stone fire beds, pottery fragments, etc., and Capt Barke, a lumberman who once carried on some operations here, is said to have found a sword at the place On Mr Bart's land, just eastward, isolated relics have been found.

67. On the west halves of lots 24 and 25, concession 12 This was a famous Indian landing-place at the outlet of Hawkestone Creek, and a trail ran from here toward the northwest. (See "Trails," Introduction.) William Hodges, the occupant, who has lived here since his birth in 1834, ploughed up some stone fire beds, pottery fragments, iron tomahawks, etc These were on the west side of the outlet of the creek, at the beginning of the trail. Similar remains have been found on the Capt. Davis farm, on the east side of the creek's outlet, and also at places nearer the creek itself.

68. On the east half of lot 19, concession 13 John Hazlett The occupants have found on this site, at different times, two or three clay pipes, a stone pipe, some skinners, and quantities of pottery fragments, but no iron relics Patches of reddened and blackened earth mark the site, which is beside the 14th line, or concession I have seldom found sites marked by red colored soil where the camp fires were placed, but whenever I do find such indications, the site bears every evidence of being a very old one Isolated skinners have been found on the adjoining farm northward, lot 18

69 On the west half of lot 13, concession 14 Alexander McPhie The site is on the brow of the ridge overlooking the "Algonquin" shoreline, a little east of the farm buildings The owner found there pipes, flint knives, pottery fragments, brass or copper kettles, with a capacity of two or three quarts These things were found when the land was first cleared; cultivation has partly obliterated the traces of the aborigines.

Barrie, Ont. Dec 1902.